Chester County Clocks
and
Their Makers

Arthur E. James

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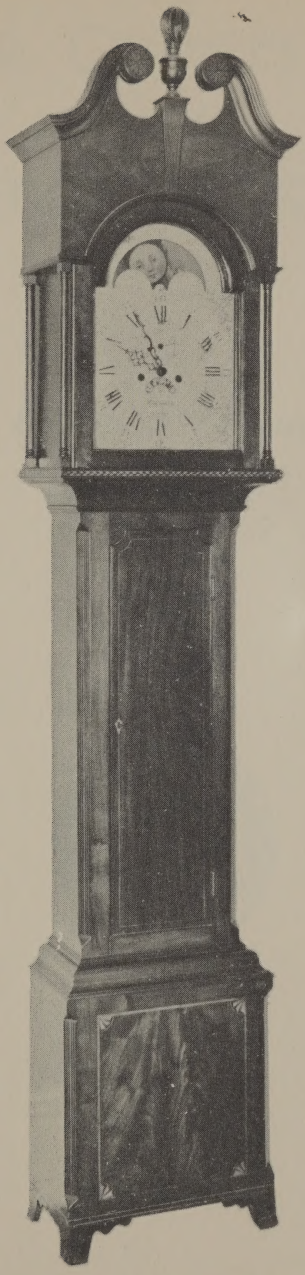

Clock by Benjamin Garrett—Goshen.

CHESTER COUNTY CLOCKS
and
THEIR MAKERS

By ARTHUR E. JAMES

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1947

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GRANDFATHER'S CLOCK

My Grandfather's clock was too large for the shelf,
So it stood ninety years on the floor;
It was taller by half than the old man himself,
Though it weighed not a pennyweight more.
It was bought on the morn of the day that he was born,
And it was always his treasure and pride;
But it stopped short—never to go again—
When the old man died.

CHORUS—*Ninety years without slumbering (tick, tick, tick, tick,)*
His life seconds numbering (tick, tick, tick, tick,)
But it stopped short—never to go again—
When the old man died.

In watching its pendulum swing to and fro
Many hours had he spent while a boy;
In childhood and manhood the clock seemed to know,
And it shared both his grief and his joy,
For it struck twenty-four when he entered at the door
With a blooming and beautiful bride;
But it stopped short—never to go again—
When the old man died.—CHORUS

My grandfather said that of those he could hire
Not a servant so faithful he found;
For it wasted no time, and had but one desire—
At the close of each week to be wound.
It was kept in its place—not a frown upon its face,
And its hands never hung by its side;
But it stopped short—never to go again—
When the old man died.—CHORUS

It rang an alarm in the dead of the night,
An alarm that for years had been dumb;
And we knew that his spirit was pluming for flight—
That his hour for departure had come.
Still the clock kept the time with a soft and muffled chime,
As we silently stood by his side;
But it stopped short—never to go again—
When the old man died.—CHORUS

Words and music by HENRY CLAY WORK
Published and copyrighted in 1876 by C. M. CODY

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Chester County Clocks and Their Makers is a much needed and useful volume and forms a choice companion for its author's book entitled, *The Potters and Potteries of Chester County.* It is a decidedly important contribution to the lore of the local community and will prove to be informing and enlightening to a host of people everywhere. I congratulate its author on his thorough investigation and interesting presentation.

It is a marked privilege and pleasure to realize that another excellent piece of work, revealing careful research and setting forth important history, goes forth to the reading public bearing the authentic imprint, and having the enthusiastic sanction, of the Chester County Historical Society.

FRANCIS HARVEY GREEN, *President.*

See Time has touched me gently in his race,
And left no odious furrows in my face.

CRABBE—"Tales of the Hall." Bk. XVII.
The Widow. St. 2

"I call as fly the irrevocable hours
Futile as air, or strong as fate to make
Your lives of sand or granite. Awful powers,
Even as men choose, they either give or take."

Quatrain written by J. RUSSELL LOWELL, and cast upon the great Clock-bell of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

FOREWORD

Duration, permanence, even existence itself, presuppose the lapse of time, and therefore some means of detecting time's passage. From the primitive sundial of our remote ancestors to the dignified tall case clock of our nearer grandfathers and great-grandfathers is a tremendous span in ingenuity and years; yet through this period to the present day, man has shown an unfailing interest that amounts at times almost to reverence for the instruments that measure out the minutes, months and years of his existance. There are some instances in which the same instrument has functioned from generation to generation of a single family.

The interest for most of us has become specialized with our own possession, for, when we read the name engraved or painted across the open dial on any of these old clocks, we are bound to wonder about the man who so carefully placed it there. The author of this volume has brought to life for us some fifty-two names to most of which heretofore we have been able to attach but little meaning. I have heard people remark, "There were so many clockmakers in Philadelphia County, in Delaware County and in the State of Delaware. Were there none in Chester?" It is safe to say they will never need to ask this question again.

Able clock histories have been written for other counties and other states, but Chester County, one of the richest of them all in ancient lore, has been without one until the present scholarly work was undertaken by Dr. Arthur James. To him much credit is due for his painstaking research in almost forgotten manuscripts and histories, and for the many miles he has traveled to examine personally the fine old clocks which are now scattered throughout many of the forty-eight states. Scholars and collectors alike will welcome this volume (with its carefully chosen factual paragraphs) to place on their library shelves beside Dr. James' previous pioneer work, *The Potters and Potteries of Chester County, Pennsylvania.*

David Stockwell

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This book owes its existence to Francis D. Brinton of "Oermead Farm," West Chester, Pennsylvania. For the past twenty years he has been carefully collecting and collating information pertaining to Chester County's clockmakers. The attractive exhibit of clocks in the Collections of the Chester County Historical Society is the fruitage of his generosity, enthusiasm, and vigilance. I wish to acknowledge my deep appreciation to him for the use of his clock notebooks in which he has recorded, in a most orderly and exact way, much of the factual data described in this volume. In addition, I wish to express particular appreciation for many enjoyable and stimulating hours which I have spent with Francis and Deborah Brinton in planning this little book.

During the past four years the study of clocks has taken me into many homes, both in Chester County and elsewhere. In this connection I desire to express special gratitude for the unfailing courtesy, the enthusiastic interest, and the enriching fellowship which have been extended to me through these contacts. These experiences testify to the pride and joy associated with grandfather clocks on the part of their owners.

In seeking to locate clocks made by our local craftsmen, I have received many helpful suggestions from my friends and herewith express gratitude for their assistance. In particular, I wish to thank Martin L. Andes of the *Honey Brook Herald*, E. L. McKinstry of the *Daily Local News* (West Chester), and Wayne Morris of the *Coatesville Record*. The columns of these newspapers have been especially fruitful in bringing much valuable information to my attention. Appreciation is also expressed to *The Magazine Antiques* for publishing, in June 1945, an article entitled "The Clockmakers of Chester County, Pennsylvania." This article, and also lists of local makers printed in the *Friends Intelligencer* and in *The Friend*, led to the identification of a number of Chester County clocks which are now widely scattered between the Atlantic Seaboard and California. I would be ungrateful if I did not mention the names of Arthur Anderson and Harrold E. Gillingham who have forwarded to me pertinent information.

Again, it is a pleasure to acknowledge the help and suggestions given me so enthusiastically by the Librarians of the Chester County Historical Society.

The author acknowledges appreciation of a grant from a fund held by the Chester County Historical Society. This grant was used to obtain photographs which are shown as illustrations in this book.

INTRODUCTION

Among the most prized heirlooms in many contemporary American homes is a grandfather clock. Not infrequently, these time pieces have been owned by several generations of the same family. Indeed, some of them have stood in the same house for at least a hundred years while others, like the bones of Joseph which the children of Israel carried with them on their wanderings from Egypt, have migrated considerable distances from the places where they were made.

Notwithstanding the fact that a clock is an inanimate object, somehow, constant and intimate association seem to clothe it with the attributes of personality. It was something of this spirit that inspired Henry Clay Work to compose the popular ballad entitled *My Grandfather's Clock.* After its publication, in 1876, this song so captivated the fancy and imagination of the American public that more than eight hundred thousand copies of it were sold. In addition, it was responsible for the coinage of the term "grandfather clock" which, prior to this time, had been designated as tall, hall, or high case clocks.

The measurement of time has constantly challenged the ingenuity of mankind from earliest antiquity. From "the sun dial of Ahaz," mentioned in II Kings 20:11 and again in Isaiah 38:8, to today's "Atmos" (the clock that lives on air obtaining its driving energy from slight changes in the temperature and pressure) there has been a constant refinement in man's ability to measure "the noiseless foot of time." In this train of development the tall case clock made its appearance in England during the latter part of the seventeenth century. As far as it is known, the earliest dated American clock was made in Philadelphia by Abel Cottey in 1709. Between 1750 and 1825 there were literally thousands of grandfather clocks sold in the Atlantic sea-board states. Many of these had the names of the makers on their dials.

On page ninety-seven in the *Memoirs of David Rittenhouse,* written by his nephew, William Barton, it is stated that Rittenhouse made his first clock about 1750 and that it had wooden works. However, contrary to the impression so often encountered, very few clocks with wooden works were made in America before the last decade of the eighteenth century and hence, are of more recent origin than many of our grandfather clocks. In fact, it was the Connecticut Yankees with their mass production of clocks with

wooden works that drove the individual craftsmen out of business. The latter, using hand tools, turned out but a few clocks each year while the machine-made articles, being much cheaper, rapidly displaced the hand-made pieces. An indication of this transition is evident in the following advertisement which appeared in the *American Republican* (of Downingtown, Pennsylvania) under date of April 13, 1813:

WOODEN CLOCKS

"Equally good for keeping time with the best brass clocks, at about one third of the cost, may be had by application at this office where a specimen may be seen in operation."

As was true of other handiwork, the products made by the early clockmakers have a charm, an individuality, and an elegance which is almost completely lacking in machine-made articles. Nevertheless, the charm of grandfather clocks was not appreciated before thousands of them had been ruthlessly discarded and replaced by the smaller Yankee shelf variety. Between 1840 and 1880 it was a common occurrence for grandfather clocks to be sold at public auctions for a few dollars. However, during the past sixty years, they have been eagerly sought after. They are highly prized as accurate timekeepers, as attractive pieces of antique furniture, and sentimentally, as coveted links with the past. The question may well be asked—what furniture purchased today will be serving a functional and ornamental role in the homes of a hundred and fifty years hence?

In view of the esteem and appreciation now associated with them, it is not surprising to find that they have been a favorite topic for historical research. Several articles dealing with the clockmakers of areas contiguous to Chester County have already been published. With the exception of Edward E. Chandlee's recent and excellent presentation in *Six Quaker Clockmakers*, five of whom bore the name Chandlee, virtually nothing has been written pertaining to the local artisans who worked in this field. It is with particular pride that Chester County claims the Chandlees of Nottingham as her first and most illustrious clockmakers. Early records dealing with this talented family are to be found in the Chester County Court House. Since the establishment of the Mason and Dixon Line, which was ratified in 1769, the location where the Chandlee family exhibited its genius in making clocks and mathematical instruments has been on the Maryland side of this controversial boundary.

The neglect of Chester County's clockmakers on the part of historians has not been due to a dearth of material. In the pre-

revolutionary period, in addition to the Chandlees, there were at least five men who were known as clockmakers. They were Eli Bentley, Joshua Humphrey, Isaac Jackson, John Jackson, and Isaac Thomas. Fortunately, prized specimens of the skill and talent of each of these men are still functioning in both a utilitarian and decorative role. These men, in turn, were followed by some twenty others who worked as clockmakers between 1775 and 1840. More than one hundred and thirty extant grandfather clocks have been authenticated as the product of twenty-three different Chester County makers. As a number of these are still owned by families descended from the original makers, it has seemed appropriate to include here some genealogical data about certain of these families. This will aid in tracing current family relationships.

The query may be raised by some readers as to the exclusion of certain names. All individuals who are known to have been clockmakers in our county before 1840 have been included. Unless a man was in business before this date, he has not been discussed here. Obviously this restriction eliminates the names of a few cabinetmakers who have made clock cases during the past one-hundred years. However, it has seemed desirable to impose this restriction.

Since clockmaking was a side-line or seasonal occupation with nearly all of the Chester Countians who worked at this trade, an account of some of their other activities has frequently been included in order to give an historical background of the world in which they lived and labored. The map at the back of the book showing the locations and density of the clockmakers indicates that they fell into three geographical groups—the Quakers in the eastern and southeastern area, the Presbyterians in the western, and the Germans in the northeastern part of the county.

It is the author's hope that many of those people who now own a grandfather clock may have this satisfaction enhanced by reading this little book. Especially should it add to the current enjoyment of those homes in which clocks made by Chester Countians bear witness to the competence and culture of these early ingenious artisans.

"One hour alone is in thy hands
The hour on which the shadow stands"

Inscription on a sundial outside the old Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, Md.

THE PARTS OF A GRANDFATHER CLOCK

Since grandfather clocks were the only type made in Chester County the following discussion is limited to them. The making of these clocks involved the skill and ability of men working in several different trades and thus the term "clockmaker" is a somewhat ambiguous one. In producing a clock the brass founder, the wheel and pinion cutter, the bell founder, the chain or catgut maker, the engraver, the enameller, the silversmith, the gilder, the glazier, and the cabinetmaker each may have had a part. In the same sense that a tailor is the individual who makes a suit but does not spin, weave, or dye the cloth, so a clockmaker may be defined as the man who assembled the constituent parts of the clock and sold it to the purchaser. In addition to being the assembler he may have been engaged in one or more of the supplementary trades.

The Name on the Clock Face

In 1777*, the British Parliament passed a law making it obligatory that English clockmakers put their names and place of residence upon the faces of their clocks. If this legislation had been imitated in the infant republic of our forefathers, it would be of particular help to the historian of today as our American clockmakers often failed to mark their product. Hence, there is a considerable number of extant grandfather clocks whose identity is completely unknown or at best remains a matter of conjecture. When local makers did mark their work, they engraved, stenciled, or painted their names on the face. Usually they added the name of the town or township in which they lived but did not indicate the county or state. Had these latter facts been included, "Benj^{n} Garrett—Goshen," an inscription frequently found on Chester County clocks, would not have been erroneously attributed to New York State, as is the case in several lists of American Clockmakers.

Since several craftsmen had a part in making the clock, the name appearing on the face may refer to any one of them. However, in most instances it refers to the jeweler, the watchmaker, or the silversmith who assembled the clock works in a case made by a local cabinetmaker. Not infrequently, the purchaser could have a choice of cases according to his means and taste. As no account books of local clockmakers have been found, it is uncertain just how much of the works these men made and how much they bought ready-made. After 1800, it is likely that all of the parts were purchased ready for assembly.

*The *New York Sun* of November 11, 1946, reports this year as 1770.

In some instances the name on the face refers to the cabinetmaker who made the case and assembled in it movements which were imported from England. A few of the early clockmakers were farmers who also were skilled as cabinetmakers. It was their custom, depending upon local demand, to make two or three cases during their free time in the winter months.

The name on the face of one local clock known to the writer refers to the individual who bought the clock. He was never either a cabinet- or clockmaker.

The maker's name is found in one of several places on the face. On some of the earlier clocks with brass faces, but without moon wheels, it is neatly engraved in the lunette. In other instances, it is located within the large circle at the center of the face, being either in the upper or lower half, or, sometimes, partly in each. Occasionally, it is on a curved brass name plate which is riveted to the face above the date aperture. After the advent of the painted iron faces the name is nearly always located in the lower half of the face just beneath the date notch.

The Clock Case

Clock cases closely paralleled the current furniture styles of the period in which they were made. They vary from extreme simplicity, reflecting the predilections of the early Chester County Quakers, to the more elaborate forms. The type and style of a particular clock case may function as an index to indicate the period in which it was made.

Cases made before the Revolution usually were simple in outline with little or no artistic embellishment. Their height seldom exceeded seven and a half to eight feet while those made during the succeeding decades were usually six to twelve inches taller. Today, one frequently finds that a clock case has at sometime had its feet removed, the base cut, or the broken arch and finials cut off in order to fit into a room with a low ceiling. Efforts to replace or restore these mutilations do not always achieve a sense of symmetry and balance.

The cases were made of native woods—hard red walnut, cherry, maple (usually curly), and, during the later periods, of imported solid mahogany, or mahogany veneered on walnut. Many of the extant cases are especially handsome, exhibiting cabinet work at its best. Since the clock works and face usually were purchased, it was the making of the case which afforded the opportunity for individuality on the part of the cabinetmaker; hence, different cases made by the same man vary considerably.

The following copy of a receipted bill reflects the current practices of the date:

West Chester, Ap. 2, 1810
THOMAS CROW for JAMES MCCLURE
To ISAAC WEAVER, Dr.

To Walnut Clock Case	$20.
To glass for Do.	1.
	$21.

Received April 5th 1810 of Mr. James McClure the above sum of Twenty one dollars for the case and Glass and also Forty dollars more for the Clock in full of all demands.

P me THOMAS CROW

Likewise, the advertisements shown below, which were published in the *Village Record* (of West Chester, Pennsylvania) on the dates indicated, give evidence concerning clock case practice. Thomas Ogden was an active cabinetmaker in West Chester between 1812 and 1838.

May 17, 1826

EIGHT-DAY CLOCKS—The Subscriber hereby informs his friends and the public that he at all times has on hand and for sale, Clocks made by Mr. George Baldwin of Chester county, or Mr. David Weatherby of Philadelphia;* whose characters are two well known as Clockmakers to require any recommendation from the subscriber. He has the satisfaction to know they have met with the entire approbation of all to whom he has sold, and they are not a few. Mahogany or other cases can be furnished by the subscriber at very short notice and on terms the most accommodating—therefore all ye good people who wish to furnish yourselves with the above articles, please give us a call at least.

March 1st, 1826 THOMAS OGDEN

January 10, 1832

EIGHT-DAY CLOCKS

Were it necessary, I could produce the names of thirty respectable individuals who have purchased this article of me, and were gratified with their time-pieces. They will please accept my acknowledgements for their favors.

I have now on hand one dozen Clocks, warrented to be of superior quality, fitted up in handsome Mahogany cases, which I will sell at the very lowest prices, and deliver them 30 or 40 miles. My friends at a distance who may send their orders by mail or otherwise, shall be promptly attended to.

THOMAS OGDEN

The following entries in Thomas Ogden's Account Book** give evidence of his business:

June 22, 1832 Isaac Downing To One Mahogany Clock Case $25.00
June 25, 1832 Joshua Phipps To Clock and Case $60.00
June 17, 1835 Edward Bartlett Mahy Clock Case $18.00

Posterity bears witness to the quality of Thomas Ogden's cabinet work but it appears that either his prices were too low or else he was a victim of the hard times which characterized the eighteen thirties. On June 1, 1833, he made a voluntary assignment of his personal property for the benefit of his creditors. In the appraise-

*This refers to George W. Baldwin, clockmaker of Sadsburyville, Chester County and to David Weatherly, Clockmaker of Philadelphia.
**In the Archives of the Montgomery County Historical Society, Norristown, Pa.

ment of his assets were listed: "7 clock Cases Mahogany at $18 (each) $126."

The following entries in the account book of Amos Darlington, 1764-1828, a cabinetmaker of West Goshen Township, are indicative of the source of some clock cases: (MS. 3186 Archives of the Chester County Historical Society).

July 27, 1797	Isaac Tussey Dr.	£		
	To a Clock Case	8		
April 7, 1801	Edward M. Clasky	£		
	To a Clock case	6		
April 5, 1802	William Wollerton Dr.	£	s	d
	To a Clockcase & Christle	5	12	6

Likewise Amos Darlington Jr. 1792-1853, cabinetmaker of West Chester and West Goshen did similar work. His account book, (MS. 3185 Archives of the Chester County Historical Society) lists:

Sept. 17, 1825 Isaac Pusey Dr.
A Cherry Clock Case $16.

Inside the cases of more than thirty clocks which are now, or once were, in Chester County, the writer has found, written in white chalk, in a very neat hand, "Cleaned by John Pittman." Following his name are the dates on which he cleaned or repaired the clock. These range from 1812 to 1830. The identity of this itinerant repairman has, as yet, not been established.

The Clock Dial

The development of dials passed through three rather distinct periods. The earliest were made of brass, usually measuring about ten and a half inches on the edge, and sometimes had a silvered hour band. Some of the first dials had one hand, there being forty-eight spaces engraved on the inner rim of the hour band whereby the single hand could designate the quarter and half hours. One maker during this period frequently produced round faces, thus giving no opportunity to his fellow Quakers to criticise him for too ornate spandrel decorations.

The dials typical of the second period were also brass but were about twelve and a half inches square (not including the lunette). In addition to the hour and minute hands, dials had a small circle carrying a little hand registering seconds. Frequently, an added innovation was a date aperture which registered the days of the month. The latter data was sometimes recorded by a small dial and pointer similar in size to the hand indicating seconds. A small number of clocks of this period had a moon wheel in the lunette while some others had a brass circle at this location carrying a

pointer indicating "strike" and "silent," thus giving the household the choice of a striking or silent timepiece. The spandrel decoration at this period usually consisted of brass or lead. Cherubs upholding a crown or a cherub's head with arabesques, and dolphins were popular as spandrel designs. The spandrels in the lunette usually matched those in the corners.

The third type of clock dial, introduced about 1777, was painted or enamelled iron about thirteen inches wide. Many of these had moon wheels. They also had hour, minute, and second hands as well as date registering mechanisms. The spandrels of these clocks carried painted flowers or other figures of pleasing effect.

It was generally customary to use Roman numerals to indicate the hour and Arabic numbers the minutes and seconds.

In rare instances, some of the clockmakers installed an attachment to the pedulum whereby its oscillations were evident in the lunette. The rocking ship and the moving eyes were illustrations of this mechanism.

As evidence that it was customary to import clock dials, the following copies of Custom House clearances are presented:

Philada Oct. 8, 1790

Imported in the Ship Peggy, Thos Robinson Master from Bristol

1 Cass Pig Brass		
1 Cass pumice Stone		
1 Box Watches		
3 Casses Japanned Clock Faces	£120.17.0	
	12. 1.8	
	132.18.8	
Drs. 590	22 duty	5 29.51
	disc't	2.95
		26.56

Jn Wood

Entry of Merchandise imported by Ephraim Clark in the Ship Amawan whereof Amos Brown is Master, from Liverpool on the Day of 1803.

Three Cases of Clock dials	£41.17	£39.12.0
10 pct	4. 3.8	
	46. 0.8	
204.40	15 pct	30.66

Philad, April 26, 1790

In the Ship Grange, Willm Roberts Master from Liverpool

Invoice	14.12.6
Allow for watch not come	5. 5.0
	9. 7.6
A Case Clockfaces adv	18.9
	10. 6.3
Dølls 45.80	
a 5 pct 2.29	

Sworn John Graff D. Coll.

Signed Copy

Fred Philep (?) No ffr Ephm Clark

In the Ship Alert, George Anderson Master from Liverpool

1 Box mark'd Clock Dials	9.12
1 Box Jno Carrell Philada Watches	11. 8.6 p
	21. 0.6
	23. 2.6
Doll 102.67	
5 pct	5.13

Sworn
Signed John Graff D. Coll.
Copy JOHN CARRELL
May 11, 1790 FRED PHILEP(?) Noffr.

The Moon Wheel

Chester County farmers, along with other people, were more moon conscious a century and a half ago than are our citizens of today. The possessor of a clock with a moon wheel was not obliged to consult the almanac or to wait for clear weather in order to ascertain the phases of the moon. On many of our grandfather clocks, the moon wheel mechanism is no longer kept in running order as the moon is not considered so essential in today's life. An inspection of the large majority of these wheels will quickly indicate their English origin. The seascapes and landscapes depicted on them are typically British in character. Careful scrunity of the flags on the ship's mast often reveals the Union Jack.

Between 1777 and 1820, Osborne and Wilson of Birmingham, England, were manufacturers of moon wheels. On the back of the wheels impressed in the iron on several clocks made in Chester County is found either "Osborne's Manufactury Birmingham" or "Wilson Birm^{n}"

An historical aspect of the latter clocks having moon wheels is the geographical data which is evident on each of the hemispheres behind which the moon rises and sets. The names of continents and oceans on these hemispheres are an index to the period in which they were manufactured. On the lower part of the right hand sphere the continent now known as Australia is usually labelled New Holland. The latter designation was used until 1817 and indicated the fact that the Dutch claimed the ownership of this land for many years.

The Clock Works

The works of the early clocks were made of cast brass which left a considerable amount of filing and other hand work to be done by the local clockmaker or assembler. Although the pre-Revolutionary Chester County clocks give no clear indication of the name of the person who made the works it seems probable that they were imported or, at least, parts of them were so obtained. The source of the works made after 1800 frequently is evident by the presence of the name "Wilson," "Owen," or "Osborne" on the metal plate

located between the works and the dial. The following advertisement which appeared in *Poulson's American Daily Advertiser* indicates one source of clockmaking materials:

Philadelphia, Tuesday Morning, May 19, 1807

EPHRAIM and CHARLES CLARK
No. 1 South Front Street
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
By the late arrivals from London, Liverpool and Hamburg, their usual assortment of Gold and Silver Watches,
ALSO
CLOCK DIALS and CASTINGS, forged work and pionions, 8 day and 30 hours &c with a large supply of tools, files, &c, of all kinds—large assortment of Watch Chains, Seals, Keys &c.
april 21

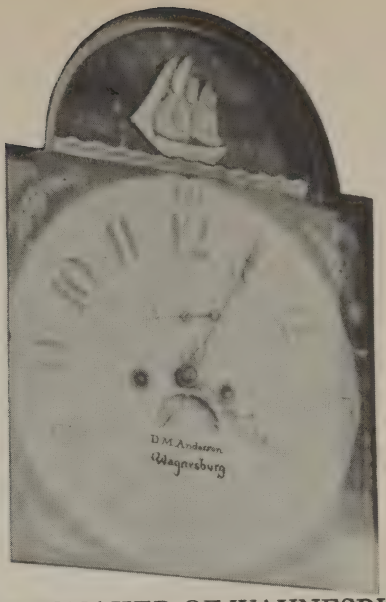
One clockmaker in Chester County, Benedict Darlington, sold clocks having wooden works, which were obtained from Connecticut.

Many of the early clock works had to be wound every thirty hours. Such was done by opening the case door and pulling up the chain which drew up the weights.

Some of the clocks made between 1770 and 1820 have a repeat striking train to which a cord, called a night string, may be attached; when the cord is pulled, the clock strikes the nearest hour. Before the era of friction matches (1825), it was a marked convenience to be able to learn the approximate time in the dark of the night merely by pulling this string.

Today, the pendulum rod, as well as other parts, in many clocks is not the one originally installed when the instrument was made. Contrary to superficial judgment, wood rather than metal is preferable for this purpose. Likewise, the weights now found in many clocks are replacements. Many of the early clocks initially had lead weights. During the Revolutionary War David Rittenhouse and Owen Biddle were authorized to devise a method to substitute iron for lead in clock weights, as lead was sorely needed for ammunition. These patriotic clockmakers were deputized to prepare molds for casting clock weights and to send them to some iron furnace. The iron weights were to be exchanged for lead. From extant legends it seems that a number of our local Quakers were unwilling that their lead should be put to such swift motion by either the British or the Colonials, and, accordingly, they hid their lead clock weights until the war was over. Hybrid weights are found in some clocks in which a layer of lead has been added to the iron or brass cylinder in order to increase its mass. Usually grandfather clock weights range from twelve to fifteen pounds. At times the cords supporting the weights break with disastrous results. To forestall such a calamity some careful owners place a large cushion in the bottom of the clock.

Figures 1, 2: the painted dial is inscribed — D. M. Anderson, Waynesburg.
The rocking ship in the lunette is noteworthy.



DAVID M. ANDERSON, CLOCKMAKER OF WAYNESBURG

Due to the caprice of the alphabet the first clockmaker to be considered was the last Chester Countian that was regularly engaged in this occupation. However, in view of his continuous activity at this trade and the uniqueness of his contributions to clockmaking he is an especially fitting personality for this position.

David M. Anderson's name appeared for the first time in the tax lists of Honey Brook Township in 1829. At this period he was assessed for one quarter acre of land at $30, buildings at $100, and occupation at $125. On October 30 of the following year James Moon and wife sold to David M. Anderson, Watchmaker, lot number 119 in Waynesburg (Deed Book T-6-492). Another deed (T-6-493) dated in 1836, describes a lot purchased by Anderson in which he is referred to as "Clock & Watchmaker."

One of our county's noteworthy early weeklies was the *Waynesburg Press and Chester, Berks, and Lancaster Advertiser.* On November 23, 1833, this carried the following advertisement:

D. M. ANDERSON
Clock & Watch Maker

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he continues manufacturing CLOCKS AND WATCHES, of every description, and on reasonable terms, at his old stand in WAYNESBURG, CHESTER CO. Where he will be happy to execute all kinds of workmanship in the line of his business. Clocks, Watches, Musical-boxes, &c. of every description neatly repaired. Orders from a distance promptly attended to. Thankful for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, he hopes still to be favored with public patronage. By attention to business and employing good tradesmen, he feels confident he will be able to render general satisfaction.

5 tf Oct. 24

Of relevance to Anderson's work is another advertisement in the same newspaper in which "JAMES DAMPMAN," a local cabinetmaker, advertised "clock-cases" for sale. Thus it is probable that some of the Anderson clocks are in cases made by Dampman.

Although Anderson's major activity was concerned with timepieces, it has been impossible to authenticate the exact date of his birth. The attractive Anderson family tombstone, located in the Methodist Cemetery in Honey Brook, gives the date of his death as "February 27, 1862, Aged 69 years." This would indicate the year of his birth as 1792 or 1793. From the data found in the United States Census Report for 1850 it would appear that he was born about 1795. This record is:

David M. Anderson C & W Maker	55 years old
Value of Real Estate $1,000	
Ann Anderson	49 " "
Henry Anderson	9 " "
Arthur M. Anderson	7 " "

According to family tradition, David Anderson was born in Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, where he is said to have served an apprenticeship with a local clockmaker. Soon after their marriage the Andersons came to Waynesburg, Chester County, where they immediately became active participants in the life of the community. Of their nine children, five died in infancy and one, Henry, at the age of nine. Their children who survived were a daughter, Mary, who married Daniel Richwine, and two sons, Arthur Milby and George.

The State of Pennsylvania has paid considerable tribute to the Wayne family by naming towns in their honor. Two examples of this are Waynesburg in Green County, and Waynesboro in Franklin County. Waynesburg, the village on the Horseshoe Pike in Honey Brook Township, Chester County, where Anderson made and repaired clocks, took its name from the "General Wayne Tavern." As early as 1815 this hostelry was an established landmark. The sign hanging outside the tavern carried a painting of General Anthony Wayne mounted upon a prancing "chestnut-sorrel" horse. This Waynesburg is not to be confused with Waynesborough, the ancesteral home in Easttown Township, where Chester County's illustrious "Mad Anthony" was born. The name of the village Waynesburg was changed to Honey Brook in September 1876. Thus all of Anderson's clocks which are marked give his address as Waynesburg.

To add to the confusion of nomenclature the first post office to be established in Waynesburg was named "Honey Brook." The office was opened in March 1827. On March 23, 1835, David M. Anderson was appointed Postmaster and served until January 29, 1850. He was again appointed to this office and served from March 23, 1853 to April 9, 1861. His clockshop, a small one story building with a tiny steeple, in which was located a clock, housed the post office. This building was situated on the south side of Main Street between Broad and Vine Streets. David's business as clockmaker was not seriously encroached upon by his duties as postmaster. Until the advent of the railroad in 1854, mail came to Waynesburg by stage coach only three times a week.

Mention has been made of Anderson's uniqueness among local clockmakers. This situation was caused by the fact that he continued to make grandfather clocks long after all the other Chester Countians had given up this work. They had been driven out of business by the invasion of the cheap machine-made Yankee shelf clocks. But it appears that the citizens of the Waynesburg community had an especial appreciation of and taste for individuality and quality in the purchase of their family clocks. Indeed, this interest extended to their town clock, to be described later.

His Clocks

At the present time fourteen of Anderson's clocks have been located. Most of these are still owned by descendants or relatives of the original purchasers. These clocks have painted iron faces. Several of them have moon dials. Figures 1 and 2 illustrate one of them which has a "rocking ship" in the lunette. Most of his clocks are marked either "D. M. Anderson, Waynesburg" or "David M. Anderson, Waynesburg." The cases of his clocks represent the finest tradition of cabinetmaking. Red mahogany and cherry are the woods that were usually selected. It is not known whether he made any of these cases. That he was adept with wood-working tools is evident from a little box with hand-locked-corners which he made and which is now a greatly prized memento owned by his grandson, Arthur Anderson of Brooklyn, New York. During the time that Anderson was making clocks there were several cabinetmakers living in Honey Brook Township. Some of the cases are almost identical, while others markedly differ in style and decoration.

Two Apprentices

J. Clemens McConnell of Waynesburg served an apprenticeship in clockmaking with Anderson. After completing his term and making one clock, he sought other fields of employment.

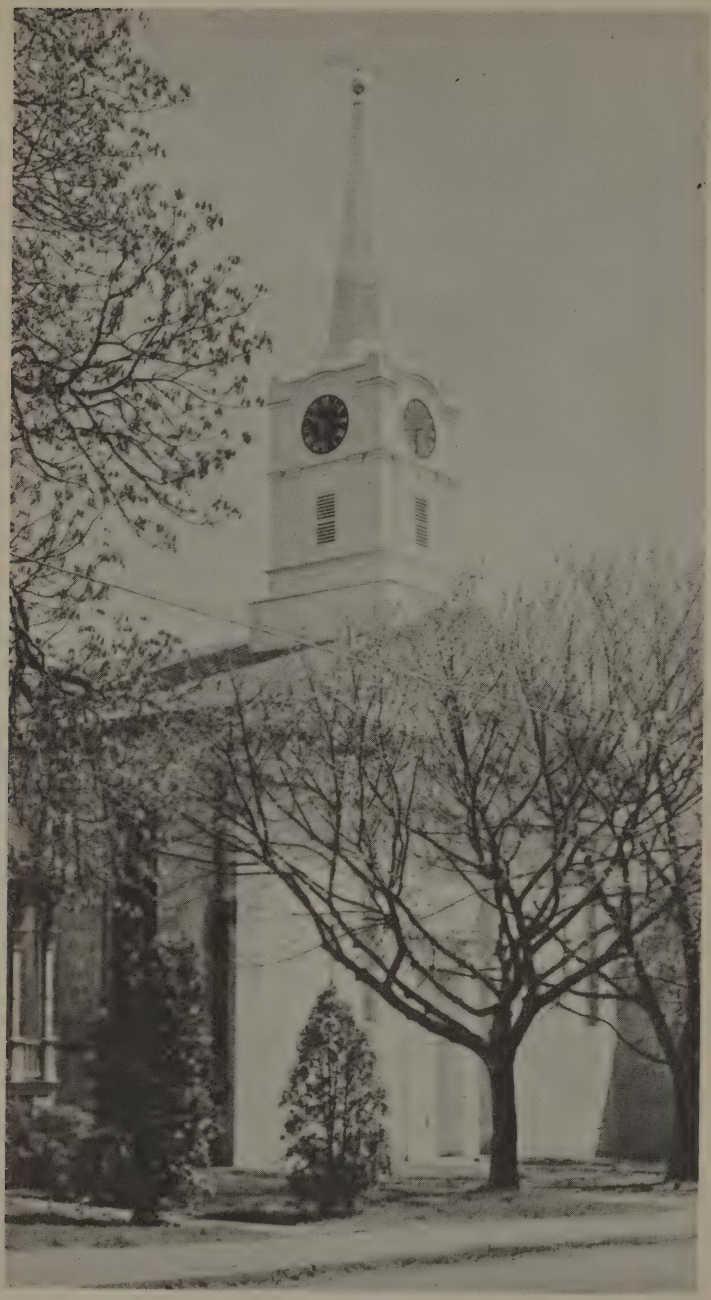


Figure 3: Honey Brook's Town Clock is located in the steeple of the Presbyterian Church.

Isaac Landis, long an active watchmaker in Coatesville, is reported to have learned his trade with Anderson. According to the *Honey Brook Herald* of August 4, 1938, "Ike" Landis came from Coatesville to Rockville by train every Monday morning and walked the remaining distance to Waynesburg. Here he spent the week working and living with David Anderson. On Saturday he returned to Coatesville to rest after his busy week.

An Unusual Town Clock

It is not uncommon to find a town clock in Pennsylvania towns and villages. Waynesburg, however, had the distinction of having such a clock which was designed and assembled by its local clockmaker. Anderson made the patterns for the gears which were then cast by Ephraim Stauffer, who operated a foundry at Cupola, a village some five miles distant. Thereupon Anderson, an ardent Methodist, assembled the clock not on public property but in the steeple of the Presbyterian Church. The church was a new structure in 1851, being the pride and joy of the local Presbyterians. For more than ninety years the steeple housing this clock has formed a familiar silhouette against the background of the Welsh Mountain.

The bell which summons the Presbyterians to church on Sunday is also the bell which the clock hammer strikes as it indicates non-sectarian time in its sectarian environment. In 1852, when the new church building was nearing completion, Robert Morton, an active Elder, promoted the idea of having a town clock in the church steeple. He donated the bell which serves the dual purpose. In addition, he contributed liberally towards the new structure.

George Beam, the contractor who built the church, was an active promotor of the town clock project. Unfortunately his home was the only one located on the east side. The result of this misfortune will be evident later. In order to finance a town clock, subscriptions were solicited. Recently the original account book used in this effort became the property of the Chester County Historical Society. This gift was donated by Arthur Anderson, grandson of the clockmaker. On the title page of the booklet is written:

> We the undersigned promise to pay the sums anext our names for the purpose of puting a clock in the steeple of the Prisbyterian Church at Waynesburg, June the 26th, 1852.

The spelling is as given, and thereafter follow the names of the subscribers who pledged sums ranging from $.50 to $15. These names (arranged in alphabetical order) are:

George Bailey
George Beam
A. Bender
Anthony Bennett
James Bidden Jun.
Lewis Bidden
David Buchanan
John Buchanan Sen.
John Buchanan Jun.
William P. Buchanan
William Buchanan (mountain)
Charles Buley
John Clemson, Sr.
John Clemson Jun.
Wm Cutshall
Peter Dampman
Aaron Davis
William Davis
George Emery
Joseph Gaston
George Good
John Good
Anthony Graham
Calven Griffeth
Abner Griffith
Benjamin Griffith
Nathan Griffith
Daniel Groff
Joseph Hoops
William Hoops
John H. Irwin
Madison Irwin
W. W. Latta (pastor of the Honey Brook Presbyterian Church 1837–1858)
John Leisem
Jonathon Lewis
Henry Long
Samuel McClees
Jacob C. McConnel
William McConnel
Mrs. McKnight
Doc Henry Manho
Jesse March
Isaac Miller
Daniel Moore
Wm. Morton
James Nellens (?)
John Ney
William Palsgrove
William Quinn
Mrs. Ranshaw
Dr. Jesse Reynolds
David Ronk
John Sloan
John Slone (? Stone)
James Stimson
Caldwell G. Strong
J. C. Troub
Rees White
Isiah Wilson
Samuel Wilson
William Wilson

At one place the subscription book indicates that $128.50 had been collected and that pledges amounting to $36.50 were still outstanding. One or two of the subscribers failed to pay his subscription. One of those in this category appeared to have full justification for such non-payment. The frugal Clock Committee decided to have only three faces of the clock completed. Since there was only one family, that of George Beam, living on the east side of the church, that face was not filled in. This economy not only lost George's pledge towards the project but also incurred his bitterness towards the Committee for the rest of his days. Whenever he looked at the church and steeple, the absence of a clock face on the side towards his home brought to him unhappy thoughts. For seventy-two years the clock had only three faces although the town grew more rapidly to the eastward than in any other direction.

In 1925, more than $150 were raised by public subscription to overhaul the town clock. The error of former years was now corrected. The local Stauffer Machine Shop did an excellent job in rejuvenating the clock, including the addition of the fourth face. Now, each face is resplendent with complete sets of numerals and hands in brightly shining gold leaf.

During the summer of 1910, lightning struck the church steeple. Some of the local Presbyterians interpreted this as a punishment for the worldiness of certain members.

The Honey Brook town clock exhibits excellent craftsmanship, but like the best of things, sometimes it goes awry. The story is told that on one occasion it started to strike the hour of twelve; on achieving this it refused to be silenced and kept on striking for the next twelve hours. Despite occasional lapses in service, this clock has an unparalleled place in our county clock history. It is a tangible symbol of wholesome community cooperation and pride.

Waynesburg's First Town Clock

The search in contemporary Honey Brook for a picture of David Anderson's old shop with the clock in its little steeple has only served to throw additional light upon its history. The wholesome community cooperation which was responsible for the Honey Brook town clock in the steeple of the Presbyterian Church had its counterpart in an earlier community effort to make the citizens time conscious.

Two manuscripts which are now in the possession of Alfred Stauffer of Honey Brook indicate that the clock in the steeple of Anderson's shop was also the fruitage of group effort and antedated the later big clock by twelve years. One of these manuscripts reads:

> Waynesburg October 11th 1838
>
> On or before the first day of April next we or either of us promise to pay (in behalf of the citizens of Waynesburg for a clock) unto David M. Anderson on order the sum of Fifty dollars without Defalcation Value Received.
>
> (Signed) Samuel Criley
> John Dampman
> Albert Way
>
> On the reverse side of this paper appears:
> Received of Samuel Criley three dollars as the within note this 3rd day April 1838 Being the amount of his Subscription
> April 4th ditto Ten Dollars of Wm. Buchanans Subscription
> Received $18 on the within note this 12th day of Apr 1838
> Received Apr 16th Eight dollars on the within note
> (signed) D. M. Anderson
> Received of Jesse Reynolds Three dollars being the whole Amount of his Subscription this 14th day of April 1840
>
> $ 3.00
> 10.00
> 18.00
> 8.00
> ---
> $39.00

Another manuscript (undated) gives indication that the clock was established in the steeple of the clockmaker's shop but that the townsfolk wanted to be able to hear it toll off the hours over a wider radius. This (undated) manuscript reads:

We the subscribers agree to pay the sums annexed to our respective names, for the purpose of purchasing a larger bell to be used as the bell of David M. Anderson's large clock, for the benefit of the citizens of Waynesburg.

(Names have been rearranged in alphabetical order)

J. Armstrong paid	.50	Geo Miller	.50
George Bailey	.50	William Pearson pd.	1.00
G. Beeson paid	1.00	John Piersol	.50
Rachel Clingman	.50 paid	Parker Penning	.25
Samuel Criley pd	.50	George Phillips	.75
Nancy Curry paid	.50	James Quein	1.00
Wm. Cutshall paid	.50	Jesse Reynolds x paid	.50
Francis Fullerton	.50 pd	Benjamin Roberts paid	.50
Jacob Goodman	.50	Mrs. Roberts paid	.50
James Graham pd	.50	Joseph P. Roberts x	.50
Thomas J. Griffiths	1.00 paid	Wm. Sallyard	1.00
John B. Hardy		John Sands ?	.50
Wm. Hardy pd	.50	James Slader ? paid	.50
L. N. Henderson	1.00	Wm. Stigers paid	.50
Haman ? Hugy	.50	John Strong paid	50 cents
Madison Irwin	.50	Malin Thompson pd	.25
Caleb Jones	.50	A. W. Wallace	.50
Saml Jones paid	.50	Albert Way paid	.50
John C. Lang	.50	Bayard Way	1.00
Jonathan Lewis	.50	Elijah Westley paid	.50
Lewis Lesiw paid	.50	W. H. Williams	.25
(A few names cannot be deciphered)		John Wright	.50
		Peter Yocum	.50

Time conquers all, and we must Time obey.—POPE

JOEL BAILY, WEST BRADFORD'S MANY-SIDED CITIZEN

Since 1682, the name Joel Baily has been honorably borne by Chester County citizens in many generations. Perhaps the most distinguished and versatile of those bearing this name is the subject of this study. In the records of his time, he is variously designated as yoeman, surveyor, gunsmith, astronomer, and mathematician. Indeed, it is not surprising that the successful cultivation of such an array of talents led to Joel's being honored by election to membership in the American Philosophical Society.

The early years of his life were spent on his parent's farm in West Marlborough Township. A few miles distant along the Brandywine Creek, at Northbrook, was a fertile farm belonging to Abraham Marshall. Joel wooed and won the hand of Elizabeth, a daughter of this household. In preparation for his new home he had his certificate of membership transferred from New Garden to Bradford Monthly Meeting on August 25, 1759. The customary precautions for a Quaker marriage had already been set in motion—"Joel Baily, Junr and Elizabeth Marshall signified their intention of marriage" according to the minutes of Bradford Monthly Meeting held at Caln on August 16, 1759. A later record of this meeting reads—"One of the friends appointed reports that the marriage of Joel Baily and Elizabeth Marshall was orderly accomplished the 11th day of 10 month."

Deed Book R-379 indicates that, on April 5, 1758, Thomas Gilpin and Ann, his wife, sold thirty-eight acres of land in Bensalem Township (later part of West Bradford) to Joel Baily, son of Joel Baily, of West Marlborough. Thus it appears that Joel was a land owner in the vicinity of Northbrook a year and a half before his marriage. Five years after his marriage his parents deeded to him one hundred and twenty-five acres, (Deed Book R-381). This property was adjacent to that which he already owned, and it was here that he lived during his married life. Since the establishment of Pocopson Township in 1849, the location of the Joel Baily home has been in this township. On Breou's Farm Map of Chester County of 1883, part of the Baily property is shown as belonging to William B. Prichett. It extended northward and included a portion of the Trimble farm.

During the early years of their married life Joel and Elizabeth were busily engaged on their farm and with a growing family. Also, it appears that Joel was known as a local surveyor. In 1764, a scientific expedition was temporarily established in the Brandywine Valley which greatly influenced the succeeding years of his life.

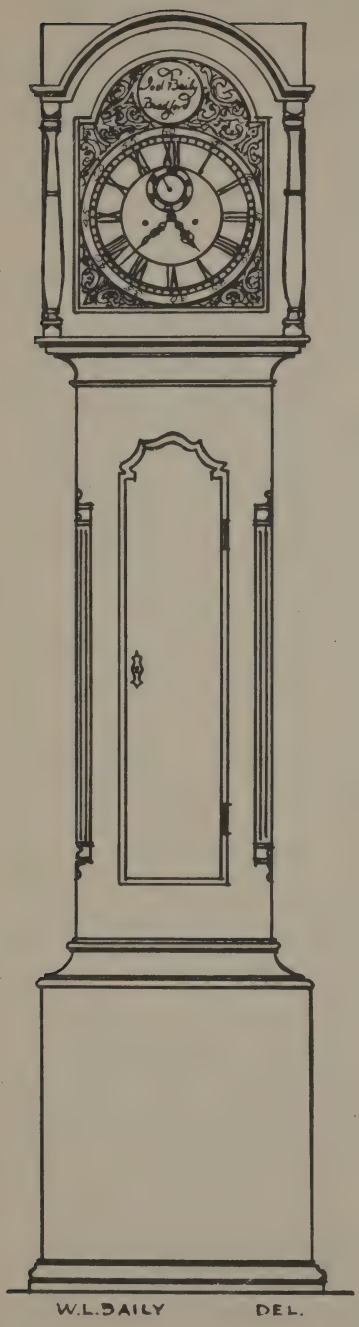


Figure 4: the lunette is inscribed —Joel Baily, Bradford. At some time the top of the hood has been cut off. The case is walnut and is well-proportioned.

Mason and Dixon in Chester County

The noted English astronomers and surveyors, Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, made their headquarters at the John Harlan farm along the west branch of the Brandywine three miles northwest of the Baily home. A short distance north of the Harlan farmhouse, Mason and Dixon set up an observatory and determined the latitude of the point by astronomical observations. The monument they erected marking this point became known as the "Stargazers Stone." Early in the Spring of 1764, Mason and Dixon employed several men from Chester County, some as assistant surveyors and some as axe-men, to assist with their work in establishing the Pennsylvania-Maryland boundary. Among these helpers was Joel Baily, who was intermittently employed by these English surveyors between 1764 and 1768, the years during which they were in America. Each winter they returned to the Harlan home in Chester County and thus were familiar figures in this community.

In addition to their survey work for Lord Baltimore and the Penn's, the Royal Society of London and the Astronomer Royal, the Reverend Nevil Maskelyne, commissioned them to measure a degree of latitude. This scientific assignment was carried out at their observatory at the Harlan farm between December 1766 and June 1768. It has been delightfully described by Thomas D. Cope in his article entitled *John Shelton's Clock Used by Mason and Dixon at Brandywine* and published in the Proceedings of the Pennsylvania Academy of Science, Vol. XIX pages 79-86 (1945). As a background for Joel Baily's opportunities to learn about clocks and astronomy a brief mention of this work appears to be warranted here. At their observatory Mason and Dixon again set up their zenith sector and mounted two astronomical clocks. One of these was loaned to them by the Penns while the other, belonging to the Royal Society, was the noted clock made by John Shelton. The Shelton clock had already been used in scientific work at the Greenwich Observatory in England and on expeditions to St. Helena and the Cape of Good Hope, and in Barbadoes. By observing the eclipses of Jupiter's moons, the longitude of the station was determined. Minute directions for this work had been received from the Astronomer Royal. These directions included the adjustment of the pendulum on Shelton's clock and, by comparison with the stars, its rate was found. Temperatures and the amplitude of the pendulum were systematically recorded. The report of this work is found in The Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London, Vol. ~~XLHI~~ page 329. It is entitled *Astronomical*

Observations, made in the Forks of the River Brandywine in Pennsylvania, for determining the going of a clock sent thither by the Royal Society, in order to find the Difference of Gravity between the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, and the place where the Clock was set up in Pennsylvania."

In May 1767, Mason and Dixon were directed to return the Shelton clock to England preparatory to its being used in observing the forthcoming transit of Venus in 1769. The later annals of this famous clock, which had a scientific sojourn for several months at the Harlan farm in Chester County, included a voyage around the world, between 1768 and 1771, a trip to the Artic in 1819, and several other significant expeditions. The clock is still in the possession of the Royal Society, and, like many Chester County grandfather clocks, is still bearing witness to the excellence of its construction. It appears highly probable that Joel Baily was familar with the Shelton clock.

Mason and Dixon's Later Work

After submitting their final reports on the Pennsylvania-Maryland Survey to the Proprietors in January 1768, Mason and Dixon again returned to their old station at Harlan's. Again, they were doing work under the sponsorship of the Royal Society. In preparation for a second measurement of courses from the Stargazers' Stone southward, their employment of Joel Baily is described as follows in Thomas D. Cope's article entitled *Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon* in The Scientific Monthly, Vol. LXII, 549 (1946):

> "Levels had to be constructed. Joel Bailey, a local surveyor who had helped with the survey, was engaged to build sturdy frames of pine to carry the 20 foot brass-tipped fir rods . . ."

In Mason and Dixon's Daily Journal, the original copy of which is in the National Archives, Washington, D. C. it is recorded that Joel Baily had a "Fahrenheit thermometer" which belonged to the astronomers and from which Joel recorded the daily temperature at 2 P.M. during several months in 1767.

Joel Baily and the American Philosophical Society

The minutes of the American Philosophical Society for January 19, 1770, include the names of ten men elected to membership at this time. Among these names were "Dr. Fothergill, of London; Dr. Hahn, Prof. Chem. Univ. Utrecht; . . . and Mr. Joel Baily, of Chester Co., Pa." During their stay in America, Mason and Dixon had been elected to membership in this erudite organization

for "Promoting Useful Knowledge." It is likely that it was through their auspices that the attention of the Philadelphia members of the Philosophical Society was directed to Joel's talents. Also, his services in assisting with the Society's observation of the transit of Venus, in 1769, appear to have been a contributing factor in his election.

The Philosophical Society made extensive preparations for observing the transit of Venus scheduled to occur on June 3, 1769. Three separate parties were deputized to make observations. Rev. William Smith, Provost of the College of Philadelphia, David Rittenhouse, and John Lukens, Surveyor-General of Pennsylvania, were appointed to set up a station at Rittenhouse's home at Norriton, Owen Biddle and Joel Baily were sent to Cape Henlopen, while John Ewing and Dr. Hugh Williamson were authorized to make observations from the State House yard in Philadelphia. The expedition to Cape Henlopen is described in the Transactions of the American Philosophical Society, Vol. I, 1st Series, pages 85-97, in an article entitled *An Account of the Transit of Venus, over the Sun's Disk, as observed near Cape Henlopen, on Delaware Bay, June 3rd, 1769 by Owen Biddle, Joel Baily and (Richard Thomas) Drawn by Owen Biddle.* The following excerpts from this account are noteworthy:

> I set out by water from Philadelphia, accompanied by Joel Baily, and Richard Thomas (of Chester County) the latter of whom had offered to accompany us at his own expense, and proved very serviceable in the assistance he gave us . . . . Arrived at Lewes-Town on the 26th of May. Set up instruments on the 27th at a place about one quarter of a mile S.W. of the town of Lewes, where a convenient house was to be had. (Among the instruments used was a refracting telescope which John Penn had furnished for the use of Mason and Dixon and which had been in use at the Harlan farm observatory.) Set our clock and took some equal altitudes of the fixed stars. Joel Baily and Richard Thomas . . . measured the distances from our observatory to the provencial west line, which was run from Fenwicks Island; so that our observations might thereby be connected with the Messrs. Mason and Dixon's line . . . as data requested by Mr. Maskelyne . . . . Latitude of the observatory fixed . . . June 3 . . . the air calm and not a cloud in view. Joel Baily had one of Dollond's double object lens refracting glasses of about four and a half feet length. This with a ball and socket was fixed to a post which made it very convenient for observation.

The observations of the eclipse of Venus by each of the three stations sponsored by the Philosophical Society proved to be of distinct scientific value and led to a more accurate computation of the distance between the earth and the sun.

The Cape Henlopen observers were given another assignment by the Philosophical Society on May 18, 1770, when they were directed "to take the courses and distances from the New Castle

Court-house to the State House Observatory" (in Philadelphia) that the longitude and latitude of each might be determined.

Joel Baily's associations with Owen Biddle of Philadelphia justify brief mention of the latter's connections with Chester County. On September 27, 1760, Owen married Sarah Parke, a member of the well-known Chester County family who lived in the Chester Valley near the present site of Downingtown. During his earlier life, Owen Biddle worked as an apothecary and as a clock-and watchmaker. In his later years he was active in the scientific, civic, and philanthropic affairs of his native city. Like his friend, Joel Baily, he was a Quaker, but during the Revolutionary War he took an active part in the defense of the Colonies as Deputy Commissioner of Forage. He was one of those most active in promoting the idea of a Quaker boarding school. In pursuit of this interest he had a prominent part in the selection of the site and in the establishment of Westtown School, which has been one of Chester County's noteworthy educational institutions since 1799.

The Revolutionary War appears to have ended Joel Baily's close associations with his friends in the Philosophical Society. The following extracts from a letter written by Dr. William Darlington and addressed to Franklin Bache, M.D. in answer to the latter's inquiry about Joel are of particular interest.

West Chester, May 20, 1834

Dear Sir: . . . . . .

The Joel Baily referred to, was an ingenious self taught man, who resided in West Bradford Township, near Brandywine river, in this County. He was a maker of Mathematical Instruments, & I believe also of clocks; and at the time of Mason & Dixon's Survey, those gentlemen were encamped, & engaged for some time, in the neighborhood of Mr. Baily. His taste for Mathematics led to an acquaintance with Mason & Dixon; and I understand he rendered them considerable assistance, in their operations. This circumstance, I have no doubt, was the occasion of Mr. Baily's being introduced to the notice of the Philosophical Society. . . . . I was well acquainted with his son, the late Dr. Abraham Baily—who was for many years a Senator & Republican in the Legislature of this State. . . . . But all that I can now say with certainty, is, that Joel Baily, of Chester County who was a member of the Philosophical Society died at an advanced age, in the year 1797—and that his reputation as an ingenious self taught artist, & mathematician, was very considerable; somewhat analogous to that of his friend, & near neighbor, HUMPHREY MARSHALL, in the Department of Botany,—for which the latter was also made a member of the said Society.—In haste

Very respectfully, your most obdt. sv.
WM. DARLINGTON

F. Bache M.D.
Philada.

(MS. 264, Library of the American Philosophical Society, Drexel Building, Philadelphia)

Joel Baily and Bradford Meeting

A study of the Bradford Meeting records reveals that Joel was an active participant in the affairs of this religious organization

between 1759 and 1790. He was frequently appointed to attend Quarterly Meeting, to serve as an Overseer for marriages and "to inquire into the clearness" of those desiring to be married under the auspices of the meeting. He would seem to be qualified for this service as he was three times married under such auspices himself. Sometime after the death of his wife, Elizabeth, the minutes report that "Joel Baily requests certificate to friends of Exeter Monthly Meeting in order for marriage with Margaret Evans, a member of that meeting." On August 13, 1779, "Joel Baily produced to this (Caln) meeting a manumission for a mullatta Girl named Phillis (which is under his care) which being read is directed to be recorded." On September 18, 1777, Joel asked for a certificate for his son Abraham to Friends of Wilmington Meeting and on September 17, 1784, for his son, Emmor to Philadelphia Monthly Meeting "he being placed an apprentice within the verge thereof." Again on December 13, 1793, the marriage of "Joel Baily and Mary Woodward was orderly accomplished and the necessary care taken of the certificate."

Peace and quiet were not always possible at Bradford Meeting in Marshallton. The records of August 15, 1783, refer to a member "activated by that Dark Erroneous Spirit." Friends were unable to "Dissuade him from Rambling about Disturbing the peace and quiet of Religious Meetings." Joel Baily was one of four men appointed "to sit near the Door and Endeavor to prevent Such Disturbances by Keeping him out of the Meeting house." One wonders whether it was Joel's physical prowess or his persuasive ability with words which occasioned his choice for this service.

Farmer and Citizen

The West Bradford Township tax books yield the following information about Joel's activities as a farmer:

1766	110 Acres & Buildings at £15
	30 " " Woodland
	4 horses, 3 cattle, 9 sheep
	Rents Rcd £5
1774	150 Acres & Buildings
	1 Servant, 3 horses, 4 cattle, 10 sheep
1778	130 Acres
	20 " & Woodland
	2 cattle, 10 sheep
	(Plundered)
	(The last item indicates that the British Army under Lord Cornwallis appropriated certain things as they passed by Joel Baily's farm. Extant records do not indicate that Joel filed claims for damages as did a number of his neighbors).
1786	Assistant assessor
	150 Acres
	3 horses, 3 cattle
1795	140 Acres & Improvements
	3 horses, 3 cattle @ £15
	Joel Baily Inmate

In 1770, John Penn appointed nine men to lay out a road from the "Corporation ferry by the Sign of the Ship (on the Schuylkill River) on the old provincial road and from thence to the Village of Strasburgh in Lancaster County." Several of the prominent citizens of Chester County were not satisfied with the proposed location of the road and, accordingly, petitioned for a change. In Miscellaneous Papers for Chester County 1684-1847, on file at The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, is "A Petition of six inhabitants of Chester County for a review of the road laid out from Schuylkill to Strasburg in Lancaster County, December 1772." The petition is addressed to Richard Penn Esq., Lieutenant Governor of the Provence of Pennsylvania, and is signed by Emmor Jefferis, Joel Baily, Joseph Martin, William England, and Joseph . . . . . The present (1947) location of the Strasburg Road is directly through the village of Marshallton and only a little more than a mile north of Joel Baily's old home.

By 1786, Joel had largely relinquished his farming activities which were turned over to his son John. MS. 7602 in the Chester County Historical Society Archives gives a picture of this situation.

> 4 mo the 25 1786—A Memorandum of the Conditions that Joel Baily Lets his son John have his place to work which is as follows: John is to have the prophets of the whole place Except the Sawmil Medow and other privaliges that is hereafter Mentioned which Joel is to have Ceptin the Summer Season 2 horses, 2 cows, 6 sheep, Cep Joel is to have the wool and John the increase and 2 hogs Cept until their fit to put up to fatten and 1 Quarter of Beef and tallow. Now concerning the grain. Joel is to have 1 third of Spring and Winter grain, delivered to him and a half bushel of flax seed. N.B. John is to be accountable for all the tax Laid on the place from the above Date.

Deed Book T-400, in the Recorder of Deeds Office, signifies that in 1775, "Joel Baily of West Bradford, gunsmith," purchased a property consisting of twenty-six acres in East Bradford Township. This property was located on the east side of the Brandywine Creek at Wistar's Ford, now known as Lenape Park. The property contained the mill where John Sager was the final miller. Today the mill is gone, and there are but few vestiges of it left except the dam on the Brandywine whence it got its power. Joel sold this property to Benjamin Powel for one thousand pounds in 1777. Deed Book T-55, describing this sale, indicates that, in addition to a grist-and cornmill, there was also a sawmill on the premises. One wonders if it may have been at this time that Joel made the clock depicted in figure 4 as it is inscribed "Joel Baily Bradford." As he owned land in both East and West Bradford Townships at this period, such a notation would have been logical.

After Joel's death, which occurred on October 29, 1797, an inventory of his private property was taken by Samuel Sellers, William Hoopes, and James Trimble. Further indications of his scientific and vocational activities may be inferred from the following items which have been selected from the inventory of his estate as described in Papers 4608, Register of Wills Office. The inventory was taken on the 1st and 2nd days of December 1797.

1 Turning Lathe with chisels etc.	$10.00	1 Large Pewter Dish	$ 1.00
1 Tenon & 1 Compass Saw	.75	1 Lesser " "	.75
1 Hand Ad 1 Howel	.75	Several losts of pewter	
12 Chisels & Gauges	1.50	1 Iron Mortar & Pestle	.75
6 Augers	1.50	I Eight day clock	40.00
2 Wimbel bits etc	1.00	1 Silver Watch	16.00
1 Turkey stone (whetstone from Turkey)		1 Case of Instruments	1.50
5 Large Screw plates	1.50	1 Spit Glass	1.50
Lot of Shoeing tools	.66	Miscellaneous books	
1 Branding Iron IB	.75	4 Vols. Dictionarys	6.00
1 Anvil	16.00	1 Box types, Rings & Sndrys	.50
1 Pr. Bellows	4.00	1 Lot of Gold leaf &&	.40
1 Warming pan	.10	2 Stamps, 1 Cutting knife	.30
6 Pewter plates	.60	1 Surveying Staff	.75
6 " "	1.25	4 Sheep	
6 " "	.60	4 pigs	
		Wheat & Rye, etc.	

Total value of appraisement was $4,538.45

Joel Baily, Clockmaker

A careful search of tax lists, deeds, wills, and other documents failed to give positive proof of Joel's activity as a clockmaker; although tradition and hearsay claimed this as one of his trades. It was not until a letter was received from one of his third-great nephews, a resident of California, telling of the existence of a clock inscribed "Joel Baily—Bradford" that Joel's name was added to the list of authenticated Chester County clockmakers. While only one of his clocks has been located, this is sufficient to accept him as a clockmaker and lends credence to the expectation that there are other specimens of his work in existence.

The illustration of the Baily clock shown in figure 4 was made from a carefully prepared sketch recently drawn by a second-great nephew of the maker. The lines and beauty of this old timekeeper have been meticulously delineated by the talented hands of this later member of the Baily family. As is often the case with old clocks, the top of the hood at some time has been cut off because of a low ceiling. This accounts for the somewhat unfinished appearance of the top. The case is of walnut and exhibits well executed cabinet work. The present height is eighty-seven inches. The face and spandrels are made of brass; the weights are also of this

material but most likely are replacements. Inside the case, written in his characteristic hand with white chalk is found "Cleaned by John Pittman—1819" and again "in 1830." If this old clock could tell of the scenes it has witnessed and of the personalities which it has known, what a story it would be.

EMMOR BAILY

Emmor was the third child and the second son of Joel and Elizabeth Baily. His childhood years were spent on his parents farm near the Brandywine south of Marshallton. When he was seventeen years old, a minute of Bradford Meeting indicates that he had gone to Philadelphia to serve an apprenticeship. The nature of this work has not been learned but it is surmised that it may have been with a watchmaker because he was designated as being engaged in this work some years later.

On leaving Philadelphia in 1788, he went to Salem, New Jersey. Two years later he had his certificate of membership transferred from the meeting in Salem back to Bradford Monthly Meeting. Emmor had the habit of not remaining in one place very long. On March 18, 1791, his membership was transferred to New Garden Meeting. At this time, he was planning to establish a home in London Grove Township. On April 27th of this year, he married Elizabeth Hayes at London Grove Meeting. They lived on a property belonging to Elizabeth's father. In a deed dated April 7, 1794 (Deed Book K-2-283) "Henry Hayes of Londongrove . . . Cordwainer and Jan his Wife" sold to "Emmor Baily of the same Place aforesaid Watchmaker . . . " a farm containing one hundred and thirty-two acres. The farm had a fulling mill on it. For several years the tax records also mentioned a "Nail Factory" which was operated by the Bailys.

In 1806, Emmor and his growing family moved to the vicinity of Baltimore, Maryland. Deed Book B-3-41 reports the sale of the farm in London Grove Township by "Emmor Baily of Ann Arundle County, Maryland, and Elizabeth his wife to John Pennock Blacksmith." After residing in Maryland for eight years, the Baily family relocated in Belmont County, Ohio, at Short Creek. According to *The Baily Family*, by Gilbert Cope, the Bailys took three weeks to drive from their home in Maryland to their new location in Ohio. As there were eventually twelve children in the family, this trek westward in covered-wagon days was an undertaking of considerable magnitude. Later, they again moved to Springboro near the Miami River in Warren County, Ohio. If modern self-

winding watches had been available in Emmor's day, his proclivity for movement would have kept them well wound. He died in Ohio.

Baily Genealogical Background

JOEL BAILY

the English immigrant from Bromham, in Wiltshire, was living in Chester County, Pennsylvania in 1682. Five years later he married Ann Short. They established a home on a property located partly in Aston and partly in Middletown Townships (now in Delaware County). In 1704-05, they settled on a tract in Marlborough Township, Chester County. Their children were: Mary, Ann, Daniel, Isaac, Joel, John, Thomas, and Josiah. Of these

JOEL BAILY

was born on December 17, 1697. On July 28, 1724, he and Betty Caldwell were married at Kennett Friends Meeting. They established their home and family on a farm in West Marlborough Township. Their children were: Betty, Hannah, Ann, Joel, Ruth, Mary, Phoebe, Isaac, and Joshua. Of these

JOEL BAILY

was born on December 16, 1732. On October 11, 1759, he married Elizabeth Marshall at Bradford Friends Meeting (held at Marshallton). Their home was on a farm located on the south side of the Brandywine a mile and a half south of Marshallton. Some of Joel's interests and scientific attainments, including clockmaking, are described in the preceding pages. Joel and Elizabeth were the parents of Abraham, Hannah, Emmor, Jacob, and Rachel.

DR. ABRAHAM BAILY

was born on September 5, 1760. He studied medicine with Dr. Nicholas Way of Wilmington, Delaware. As a young man of seventeen, he had an opportunity to witness the practice of surgery following the Battle of Brandywine when wounded soldiers were under treatment. Dr. Baily was variously engaged in the practice of medicine, in helping put down the Whiskey Rebellion, and was in the iron business in New Jersey. Shortly before 1800 he returned to West Bradford Township, Chester County, and resumed the practice of medicine. To this work he added the operation of a general store in Marshallton. He was actively engaged in local and state politics serving a term in the State Senate. One of his ten children, Eliza, was the second wife of Jonathan Gauze, the talented school master, who operated the noted West Bradford Boarding School for Boys at Greenwood Dell. Dr. Abraham Baily's brother,

EMMOR BAILY

was born on July 2, 1767. An account of his work as a watchmaker was given in certain preceding pages.

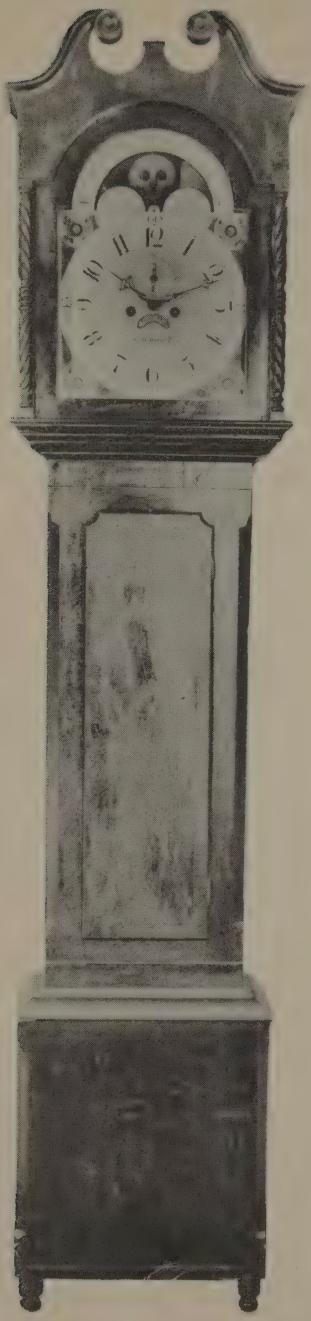


Figure 5: the painted dial is marked—G. W. Baldwin. Finials are missing. Rope pillars on the hood are found on several Baldwin clocks. The case is mahogany.

GEORGE W. BALDWIN, CLOCKMAKER OF SADSBURYVILLE

George as Clockmaker

In view of the fact that at least two of Anthony and Mary Harlan Baldwin's sons, Anthony and George, were clockmakers, it would seem that there may have been some environmental factors leading them into this trade. Current family tradition claims that the father, Anthony, was something of a silversmith. If this was the case, it gives a plausible clue as to why his sons became clock- and watchmakers.

George W. Baldwin was born on September 22, 1777. At the age of twenty-five he was established as a clockmaker in Sadsbury-ville, a hamlet in Sadsbury Township, located on the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike. Extant records indicate that he continued to work as a clockmaker and farmer until his death in 1844.

The following excerpts taken from the tax records of Sadsbury Township give an index to his activities.

		Valuation	Tax
1808	1 Acre at	$ 30.	
	Clockmaker	10.	
	Shop	20.	
		60.	.26
1909	1 Acre at	$ 30.	
	Clockmaker	10.	
	1 Shope	20.	
	1 horse	40.	
		100.	.41
1811	1 Acre	$ 20.	
	Dwelling house, stone	180.	
	Shop logs	20.	
	Watch & Clockmaker	10.	
		$230.	$2.57

1812-1816 contained similar items.

1817	1 Acre of land	$100.
	1 house of stone	700.
	1 shop of logs	60.
	1 stable of logs	20.
	1 horse	
	Clock & Watchmaker	60.

1818-1825 contain entries similar to those given above.

1826	1 Acre	$100.
	9 Acres	225.
	Stone house	400.
	Log shop	50.
	1 Cow	14.
	Clock & Watchmaker	500.
		$1464.

1827-1844 records are somewhat similar with his occupation listed as "Trade." His acreage increased to sixteen acres. He also owned a sixty-two acre tract in West Caln Township (Deed Book O-3-314). Before 1824, he was classified with the single freemen; hence he was rather mature at the time of his marriage.

In his will (Will Book 18-444) dated February 7, 1844, he directs his executors to sell his property of sixteen acres. He directed that his house in Sadsburyville, his shop, and barn were not to be sold until his youngest child was sixteen years old. As executors he appointed his wife, Margaret Baldwin, and his friend Abner Baldwin of East Caln.

The inventory of his estate (Papers 10666) included the following items suggestive of his work as clock- and watchmaker and farming:

Mahogany clock case	$15.00	Tools and materials	$40.00
Eight day time piece	7.50	Lot of carpenter tools	1.00
Cherry clock case	6.00	Black horse	80.00
Eight day time piece	6.00	Black colt	20.00
Lot of old watches	4.00	Gray mare	40.00
Time piece case	2.00	22 sheep & lambs	22.00
Clock & case	7.50	1 cow	10.00
Lot of watch makers		4 cows	
Tools and Materials	40.00		

The executors account was filed in 1867, showing that one house was sold for $442; a tract of land was sold to his son Oliver for $3567.62; another tract of land was sold for $578.46. These figures are given as evidence of the fact that George Baldwin was a successful businessman of his day.

During the latter part of the War of 1812, when it was feared that the British were going to attack Philadelphia, extensive preparations were made for its defense. The clockmaker of Sadsburyville was among the many Chester Countians who offered to assist in this service. George Baldwin was associated with Captain Christopher Wigton's Company of the Eighteenth Section of Riflemen commanded by Colonel Thomas Humphrey. Baldwin had a further relationship to the war. *Pennsylvania Archives*, Series 6, Volume 9, page 808, contains a "Statement of expenditures by Jacob G. Tyron, inspector of the 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, for Sustaining militia called out for the defense of Philadelphia & neighborhood in 1814. George W. Baldwin 30 days at 2 rations per day $12."

Fortunately, the anticipated attack on the "city of brotherly love" did not materialize and the war was soon over. At this time George Baldwin sought to extend his operations by keeping a tavern. The County Tavern License Papers for 1814 show that he

made application to operate a tavern in Sadsburyville. A part of his application reads as follows—"has been at a very considerable expense in Erecting buildings suitable to accomodate the public on the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike in the village of Sadsburyville." His petition was vigorously opposed and was rejected by the court. Similar petitions on Baldwin's part in 1815 and again in 1816 met a like fate. Among the objections to his being given a license was the fact that there was already one tavern in Sadsburyville, the "Troop of Horse." Those opposing the granting of another license claimed that if there were too many taverns "they are apt to become schools of vice, to promote drunkenness and immorality in the people of the neighborhood, to become sceans of debauchery, and to produce Endless ruin to many families . . . " In 1816, the remonstrance against granting a license to George Baldwin called attention to the fact that there were only ten houses in the village and that too many taverns "would only tend to the destruction of the Morals of the people of the neighborhood and be of no benefit to the public." The main promotor of remonstrances against Baldwin's petition was a man who himself already was operating the existing tavern. His great concern for the morals of the community seems to be somewhat subjective in nature. In any event, the clockmaker did not succeed in obtaining a license and so devoted more attention to making timepieces.

Between 1824 and 1830, Thomas Ogden, West Chester's talented cabinetmaker, frequently advertised clocks for sale the movements of which had been made by George Baldwin. In the *Village Record* of October 20, 1824, under the caption of "Cheap Furniture," Ogden advertised that he had "on hand several elegant eight-day clocks of Mr. Baldwin's make, warranted to be good, fitted up in very handsome mahogany cases, both column and plain, finished in superior style, which he can sell very low." In another West Chester newspaper, the *American Republican*, under date of January 5, 1815, Ogden had a similar advertisement in which he featured "Mr. Baldwin's make" of eight-day clocks. He offered "to take a few hundred weight of Beef or Pork in exchange for any article in his line."

Baldwin's Clocks

Seven clocks have been located which have on their faces "G. W. Baldwin." At least four others have been found whose history indicates that they were made by the Sadsburyville clockmaker. One of them was still in this village until about ten years ago. This clock and some others have the inscription "G. W. B." on a plate between the back of the face and the works. Adjacent to these initials was found "No. 140" in one clock and "No. 198" in another. It scarcely seems likely that these numbers signify the number of clocks which he had made. Scratched on the brass counter wheel of another clock was found "1828" and nearby on a brass plate "G. B. 126." To see this data necessitated removing the clock face.

It seems probable that Baldwin did not make the cases for his clocks. As already mentioned many of them were made by Thomas Ogden of West Chester. Harlan Baldwin, a brother of George, was a cabinetmaker in Sadsburyville for some years and undoubtedly made some. One clock whose face is not marked has a note with it stating that the works were made by G. W. Baldwin and the case by Moses Forman in 1824. If this date is correct, it means that Moses Forman was then only seventeen years old, since he was born in 1807. He was a cabinet- and chairmaker in Sadsburyville for several years.

Most of the cases of these clocks are either of cherry or mahogany. They are usually about eight feet high. Frequently they have rope carved pillars at the sides of the door, chamfered corners on the waist and base, and a broken arch top with urn shaped finials. Several of these features are shown in figure 5. Most of his clocks have moon dials with "New Holland," marked on the right hand hemisphere. Although the known extant clocks of George Baldwin are all located in Chester County, two being in Coatesville, it is highly probable that there are many other specimens widely scattered over eastern Pennsylvania.

Some Baldwin Genealogy

THOMAS BALDWIN

and his brothers Anthony and William, emigrated to America from England. In 1684, Thomas owned a considerable area of land on the southwest side of Chester Creek, in Chester County. He was residing on part of this land in 1697. According to his will, Will Book 1-334, he was a blacksmith and lived in Chester Township, now a part of Delaware County. His will was dated March 17, 1730. His wife's name was Mary. Their children were: Thomas, Joseph, William, Mary, Martha, Elizabeth, and Anthony. Of them

ANTHONY BALDWIN

was in Birmingham Township in 1729, but later settled in Newlin Township, Chester County. His first wife was Hannah Coeburne. She lived for only a short time after their marriage. Later he married Margery, daughter of John Hannum of Concord. Anthony died in Newlin Township in 1760. His wife died in the same township. Her will, Will Book 8-page 3, was dated August 22, 1779, and was proved on September 26, 1782. In the will she mentions the following children: Anthony, Thomas, Elizabeth, Martha, Hannah, Ann, Marjery, Sarah, and John. Of them

ANTHONY BALDWIN

appears to have been born in Newlin Township before 1748. On February 8, 1768, he married Mary Harlan in the Old Swedes Church at Wilmington, Delaware. Mary Harlan was the daughter of James and Elizabeth Webb Harlan. She was born on March 29, 1749, and died on August 1, 1794. It has not been definitely determined where Anthony and Mary Harlan Baldwin established their home. It seems likely that they lived in Newlin Township for a time. However, they appear to have left Chester County sometime before their death. To identify a person as a particular Anthony Baldwin, even in 1750, is somewhat difficult as there were several contemporary people bearing this name. There is some evidence indicating that Anthony and Mary moved to Lancaster County. According to the Harlan Genealogy their children were: Worthal, William, Joseph, Elizabeth, Robert, George W., Ezekiel, Rachel, Anthony W., Harlan, and Mary. Of whom

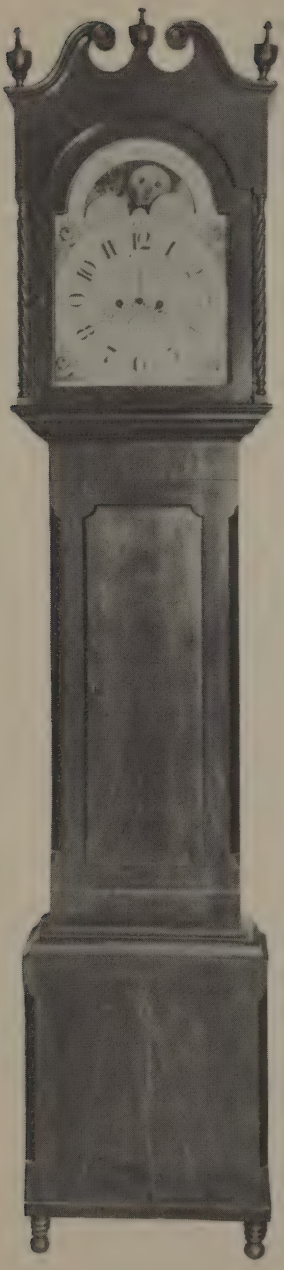
GEORGE W. BALDWIN

was a clockmaker in Sadsburyville, Chester County, between 1802 and 1844. His brother, Anthony Wayne Baldwin, was active as a clockmaker at Strasburg, Lancaster County for many years. Also their brother, Harlan, was classified as a clockmaker in 1809. Careful study indicates that Harlan was more of a cabinetmaker. He worked with George for some years. In 1805, George purchased a property in Sadsburyville, Deed Book Y-2-431. He was classified among the single freeman here until 1824. About this time he married Margaret Dean. Their children were: Angeline, Oliver P., George Harlan, Charles Anthony, Phebe Ann, Robert, and Margaret Jane. Of them both

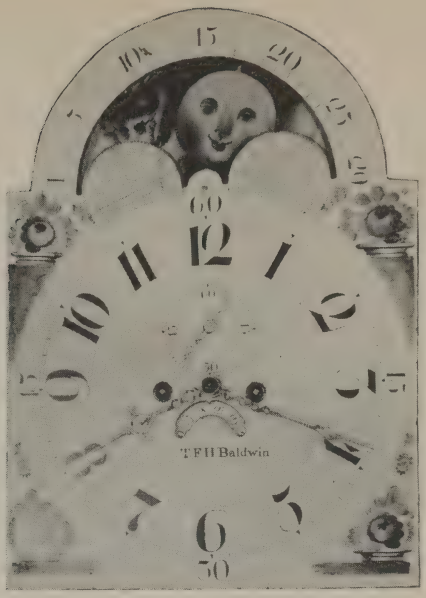
OLIVER P. & ROBERT BALDWIN

followed the trade of watchmakers. In 1860, Robert was listed as a watchmaker in Valley Township, the location of Coatesville. As late as 1893 Oliver P. Baldwin was listed as a watchmaker in Coatesville.

From the above and other family data it is readily evident that a Chester County Baldwin with the first name of Anthony, Harlan, George, or Thomas is not easily identified. These names have been extensively used in our county during the past two centuries.



Figures 6, 7: the dial is marked —T. F. H. Baldwin. The style and pattern of this clock are closely similar to the one shown in figure 5. The mahogany case is 95 inches high.



THOMAS F. H. BALDWIN

The relationship of Thomas F. H. Baldwin with the Chester County family bearing this name has not been deciphered. As he was born in this county, it seems probable that the "H" in his name stands for Harlan, and that he was related to George W. Baldwin, clockmaker of Sadsburyville. However, considerable effort to authenticate his exact relationship has been fruitless.

Thomas F. H. Baldwin's name appeared for the first time in the tax lists of East Clan Township in 1828. He was classified as "Watchmaker." The following year his trade was assessed for $200. The United States Census Report of 1850 recorded his age, at that time, as forty-three and that he had been born in Chester County. From this it appears that he was born about 1807, hence he was only twenty-one years old in 1828. Under the date of January 6, 1829, he advertised his business as follows:

T. F. H. BALDWIN
Clock & Watch Maker
DOWNINGTOWN

Returns his thanks to his friends and the public for their former patronage, and respectfully informs them that he has on hand Eight Day Clocks, with Mahogany cases; Eight Day Timepieces; new and second hand Gold and Silver French and English Watches; Silver Thimbles; Tea and Table spoons etc.
January 6, 1829

Again on November 11, 1834, he advertised in the *American Spectator,* a weekly newspaper of Downingtown:

> T. F. H. Baldwin, Clock and Watch Maker, returns thanks to his friends and the public for their former patronage, and respectfully informs them that he has on hand Eight-day Clocks, Eight-day Time Pieces, New and Second-hand French and English Watches, Silver Thimbles, Tea and Table Spoons, Ear and Finger Rings, etc.
> N.B.—Watches repaired in the neatest manner, and warranted to perform well one year or no pay will be required.
> Downingtown, Pa.

Notwithstanding the hopeful atmosphere of the above advertisement, in the same issue of this newspaper is found:

> **PUBLIC SALE**
> Will be sold at Public Sale on Wednesday the 12th of November next, at 2 o'clock P.M. in the village of Downingtown, a good substantial two Story Stone House, and Lot; The House is nearly new, and well calculated for a mechanic—being 30 feet in front and 20 back, a few doors east of the Swan Tavern, adjoining Lots of Joseph B. Stringfellow, and W. Wiggans.
> Any person wishing to purchase can view the same at any time by applying to the Subscriber.
> Oct. 21st T. F. H. BALDWIN

According to Deed Book B-4-357 Thomas F. H. Baldwin of East Caln Township purchased a lot in the village of Downingtown in 1829, from Thomas A. Parke. In 1835 (Deed Book K-4-152) he sold this property. Its location fits that described in the above advertisement, being on the south side of the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike.

Thomas' plans seemed to be somewhat in flux at this time but on April 11, 1835, he and Josephine R. Thompson of Philadelphia, were married by Reverend George Potts. As both Downingtown and Coatesville were located in East Caln Township at this period, and as neither was incorporated, it is not certain whether Thomas and Josephine began housekeeping in Downingtown or Coatesville. They did live in Coatesville some years later. This is evident from several inferences among which is a watch paper now in the Chester County Historical Society which reads:

> **T. F. H. BALDWIN**
> **Clock & Watchmaker**
> COATESVILLE

The Baldwins continued to be taxed in East Caln Township until 1852. At this time Valley Township was established from what had previously been parts of East and West Caln, West Brandywine, and Sadsbury Townships. From 1853 until 1858, they were taxed in Valley Township. Coatesville was not incorporated as a borough

until 1867. In the tax lists, deeds, and other documents between 1835 and 1858 T. F. H. Baldwin was designated as "Clock & Watchmaker," "Jeweler," or "Watchmaker."

A view of the family is given in the 1850 United States Census which is as follows:

	Age		
T. F. H. Baldwin	43	Watchmaker	Born in Chester County
Josephine "	36		" " Philadelphia
Alexander T. "	12		
John T. "	9		
Anthony W. "	5		
Sarah "	21 months		
Josephine "	4 "		

That he named one of his sons, Anthony W., is added evidence of Thomas' relationship to the family whose background was delineated in the discussion under George W. Baldwin.

In 1854, Deed Book W-5-313 indicates that Charles Gill sold to Thomas F. H. Baldwin, of Valley Township, a property in the village of Midway facing the Lancaster Turnpike. Three years later, Thomas and Josephine Baldwin sold this property to James B. Mode (Deed Book 1-6-284). They also owned and sold lots in Coatesville (Deed Books X-5-208 and U-5-5).

Only one clock has come to the attention of the writer which bears the inscription "T. F. H. Baldwin." Figures 6 and 7 give opportunity to judge its merits. The case is made of mahogany and is about eight feet in height. Like most other Chester County clocks, this one is very pleasing in appearance.

An additional sidelight on Thomas Baldwin is evident from an article in the *West Chester Republican* of February 25, 1895. Under the caption of "Grandpap's Clock" it is reported that H. B. Freeman had worked for Thomas Baldwin, of Coatesville, where they made "eight-day clocks and bull's eye watches in a little shop there."

TEMPUS VITAM REGIT
"Time rules our lives"

Figure 8: the brass dial is inscribed — Eli Bentley, West Whiteland. The walnut case is 94 inches high. A sweep second hand is found on several other Eli Bentley clocks.

ELI BENTLEY—WEST WHITELAND'S CLOCKMAKER

Family Background

According to Futhey and Cope's *History of Chester County,* John Bentley was in this county soon after 1720. He and his wife, Mary (Miles) Bentley had emigrated from England. Ashmead's *History of Delaware County* reports that in 1722, John Bentley kept a tavern in Birmingham Township on the great road leading to Nottingham. Deed Book C-422 indicates that he purchased three hundred and eighty-five acres in Newlin Township on May 2, 1733, from Jane Newlin, widow of Nathaniel Newlin, Jr. This land was part of the large tract which William Penn had sold to the Society of Free Traders. In 1688, Nathaniel Newlin, Sr. purchased seven thousand one hundred acres of the Free Traders tract. It was from a part of this that John Bentley's purchase was made. Deed Book A-2-365 indicates that John Bentley also bought two hundred and fifty acres of land located in East Fallowfield Township. However, he settled on a portion of his land in Newlin. The Bentleys were devout Anabaptists. Meetings of this sect were held in their home located a short distance from Laurel, adjacent to the West Branch of the Brandywine. John and Mary Bentley had the following children: Jeffrey, Mary, John, Ann (married Robert Chalfant), Joseph, and Sarah (married Thomas Bayley).

In 1752, Jeffrey Bentley, upon the death of his father, was made a deacon in the Baptist church. A Baptist Meeting House and Burial Ground were established on the Bentley property near Laurel. This old grave yard is still discernible on a small hillside north of the Brandywine. Its exact location is indicated on Breou's Farm Map of Newlin Township in 1883. The Bentley home in Newlin was the beginning of the present Hepzibah Baptist Church which is located some two miles northwest of Laurel. Jeffrey Bentley married Elinor Bauner. His name and those of his brothers and sisters are mentioned in a number of deeds recording the sale of land which had belonged to their father. Jeffrey and Elinor had the following children: Mary, George, Joseph, Caleb, John, Joshua, Henry, Margaret, and Dorcas. Jeffrey, the Baptist deacon, died in 1779 when seventy-nine years old.

Joseph Bentley, the son of Jeffrey and Elinor, was born in 1725. He married Mary Thatcher and operated a farm in West Marlborough Township during his early adulthood. In 1758, he petitioned the County Court for a license to operate a tavern in West Fallowfield Township. In the Tavern License Papers for this year

he states that he is no longer able to support his family because of having broken his leg. He anticipated leaving the farm and operating a tavern on the road running from Lancaster to Wilmington. During 1758, at the May, August, and November sessions of the court each of his petitions was declined. However, in 1760 he was granted a license and operated the proposed tavern for several years. In 1763, he petitioned to keep a tavern on the same road but in Sadsbury Township. In 1765, and continuing until 1777, he rented and operated the Red Lion Tavern located in Uwchlan Township. He died in 1778 in East Fallowfield Township. It appears that he was not in the best of health after the accident which occasioned his giving up the occupation of farming. Joseph and Mary Bentley were the parents of the following children: Jeffrey, Ellis, Eli, Banner, Caleb, George, Joseph, and Jane. Of them, both Eli and Caleb became clockmakers and silversmiths. It has not been ascertained where these brothers learned their trade, but in several other instances in Chester County the combination of tavern-keeper and clockmaker has been found. As Caleb was not known to pursue these trades while living in our county, we can not claim him as a local clockmaker. He plied his trade in York, Pennsylvania, later at Leesburg, Virginia, and finally settled at Sandy Spring, Maryland. Some of the Bentley family data outlined here has been obtained through the courtesy of Caleb's great-grandson, R. Bentley Thomas, a contemporary historian of Sandy Spring, Maryland.

Eli Bentley, Clockmaker

Eli was born on the farm in West Marlborough Township on February 16, 1752. He was only thirteen years old when the family moved to Lionville, in Uwchlan Township, where his father kept the Red Lion Tavern. When Eli was only twenty years old, he married Mary Hunter. While no indication has been found as to where Eli and Caleb learned their trade, it is noteworthy that their first cousin, Thomas Shields, of Philadelphia, was also a silversmith and clockmaker.

In 1774, Eli Bentley was assessed for "4 acres & tenement at 2 pounds per acre" in West Whiteland Township. This location was only a short distance from his father's home in Lionville. During 1775-1778, Eli was living on this property. The 1778 assessment was "4 pounds per acre" and indicated that he had a horse. He left Chester County after this date. The exact location of the property where he made clocks in West Whiteland is northeast of Exton on the Old Conestoga Road. On Breou's map of 1883, the land is recorded as belonging to John T. Bell, while today the property

is owned by Francis Strawbridge. Part of the old house has a large fire place into which tradition says logs could be pushed from outside the house, thus eliminating the necessity of their being cut. As the end of the log in the fire was burned, one could go outside and push in more of it. Perhaps Eli used this labor saving technique in order to conserve hours for his work with timepieces.

Eli and Mary Bentley's children were: Harriet, Joseph, Ann, George, John, Eli, and Belinda. Soon after leaving Pennsylvania Eli, the clockmaker, settled at Taneytown, Carroll County, Maryland, where he continued to follow his trade. Several of his clocks inscribed "Taneytown" are still in service. The sale of his Chester County home in West Whiteland Township is recorded in Deed Book C-2-53. It is dated July 2, 1783, and describes Eli Bentley as "Clockmaker of Tawnytown and State of Maryland." The property was sold to John Quin.

His Clocks

The fact that eight clocks are now known which were made in Chester County by Eli Bentley more than one hundred and seventy-eight years ago is, indeed, witness to the durability and quality of his work. Each of these instruments has a brass face. One of them has a thirty-hour movement while the others are the eight-day type. The faces are inscribed "Eli Bentley, West Whiteland." On one the inscription is "Eli Bentley, Fecit, West Whiteland." Did Eli study Latin? Some of his clock cases have hoods with a broken arch and delicately carved finials; others are plain as illustrated in figure 8. Some of these clocks have moon wheels made of brass. This is rare among Chester County instruments. Two, including the one shown here, have a sweep second hand. This enhances their attractiveness.

The lines of Eli's cases are very pleasing to the eye, showing good proportions without severe plainess. The Bentley clocks are rather tall, usually being well over eight feet. Most of the cases are made of red walnut. The query naturally arises as to who made them. Was it Eli or a local cabinetmaker? The six Bentley clocks which the writer has studied suggest that the initial purchasers were persons of more than average means for that day and generation. Perhaps it was the fertility of the Chester Valley, adjacent to which Eli resided, that made it possible for them to purchase clocks of superior quality. Two of these are still located in homes in the Great Limestone Valley within a few miles of the place where they were made. Doubtless a Baptist background made it possible for Eli to add artistic embellishments while his contemporary Quaker competitors in Chester County did not have this freedom.

When admiring one of the Bentley clocks, which is now located in New York City, the writer was not surprised to find written inside the case "Cleaned by John Pittman June 21, 1817." Pittman was the itinerant clock repairman who periodically traversed Chester County during the early decades of the last century.

Although it is understood that most of their clocks were made in Maryland, Chester County was the birthplace of Eli and Caleb Bentley and may point with no small degree of pride to those venerable old clocks which are inscribed "West Whiteland."

TIME

Shun such as lounge through afternoons and eves,
And on thy dial write "Beware of thieves!"
Felon of minutes, never taught to feel
The worth of treasures which thy fingers steal,
Pick my left pocket of the silver dime,
But spare the right—it holds my golden time!

—Oliver Wendell Holmes

Figure 9: the enameled face is marked—John Boyd. The case is mahogany veneer.

JOHN BOYD, SADSBURY'S CLOCKMAKER

From the time that Rev. Adam Boyd was installed as pastor of the Upper Octoraro Presbyterian Church, in 1724, until the present, members of the Boyd family have been functional participants in the civic and ecclesiastical affairs of Sadsbury Township. In 1794, when the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike was under construction, M. Wallace Boyd built the present substantial structure at Boyd's Corner. This property was known as the "Sign of the Black Horse" or as the "Black Horse Tavern" for some thirty years. Upon the completion of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, in 1834, this inn, like many of the wayside taverns along the turnpike, became obsolete. The Boyd house was also one of the tavern post offices for several years. The Black Horse of recent times is a mile west of Boyd's Corner.

John Boyd, the clock- and watchmaker, grew up at this tavern property amid the colorful scenes which these old inns presented. It is likely, however, that his parents saw to it that he was spending most of his time at work on the farm rather than loitering about the tavern. It has not been possible to ascertain with whom he learned his trade. It seems probable that it was with George W. Baldwin, who, at this period, was actively engaged in making clocks at Sadsburyville. This village was only two miles east of the Boyd home. A perusal of the inventory of M. Wallace Boyd (Papers 8179) dated December 13, 1827, gives the following clews: "8 day clock $60. Silver watch $10. Rifle & moulds $18." Perhaps John may have helped his father work with the above items.

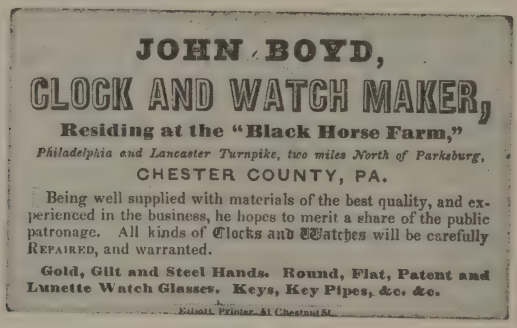
John's name appeared for the first time in the Sadsbury tax lists in 1830. The following year he is classified as a "W. Maker." For several years following this he is classified as a watchmaker and was assessed as the owner of ninety acres of land. During this period there were three John Boyds recorded as living or owning property in Sadsbury Township. One was a weaver, one a chairmaker, and the other the watchmaker.

The United States Census Report for 1850 lists "John Boyd age 45, Watchmaker, Real Estate 5500." This report also indicates that his mother, aged seventy-eight, and his sisters, Elizabeth and Sarah, were living with him at the home property. Perhaps this accounts for the fact that he did not marry until he was over fifty years old. The name Sarah was a favorite with him. His mother, his sister, and after 1857, his wife each bore this appellation.

According to his will (Will Book 22-495) dated January 28, 1867, John left his property to his wife and children. He nominated

his friend, George Richman to have the guardianship of his children during their minority. In the inventory of his property (Papers 15609) are listed farm implements and "Contents of Shop $20." His tombstone, in the Octoraro Grave Yard, is inscribed "John Boyd, April 26, 1867, 63 yrs. 3,6."

John Boyd shared with David Anderson, of Honey Brook, the honor of being among the last of the old school of clockmakers in Chester County. One of his business cards, which is still prized by his descendants, reads as follows:


JOHN BOYD,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

Residing at the "Black Horse Farm,"

Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike, two miles North of Parksburg,

CHESTER COUNTY, PA.

Being well supplied with materials of the best quality, and experienced in the business, he hopes to merit a share of the public patronage. All kinds of Clocks and Watches will be carefully REPAIRED, and warranted.

Gold, Gilt and Steel Hands. Round, Flat, Patent and Lunette Watch Glasses. Keys, Key Pipes, &c. &c.

Kimmell, Printer, 41 Chestnut St.

His Clocks

Four grandfather clocks have been located which are inscribed "John Boyd." Two of them are still in their native county bearing witness to their makers competency. These clocks are rather plain, reflecting, perhaps, the Scotch-Irish sense of good taste and simplicity. The case of the clock pictured in figure 9 is of mahogany veneer. Several unmarked clocks in the Sadsbury area are attributed to John Boyd, but acceptable identification is lacking.

John's clocks are but one of the many wholesome imprints which the Boyds of Sadsbury have contributed to Chester County.

Some Boyd Genealogy

ADAM BOYD

was born in Ballymena, County of Antrim, Ireland. He came to America in 1692. On October 13, 1724, he was ordained and installed as pastor of the Upper Octoraro Presbyterian Church in Sadsbury Township, Chester County. He filled this position until a few weeks before his death which occurred on November 23, 1768. Adam owned more than five hundred acres of land in the vicinity of his church. Part of this tract is still owned by his family. On October 23, 1724, Adam married Jane, daughter of Reverend Thomas Craighead. There were six daughters and four sons in this family. One of them

THOMAS BOYD

was born in 1733. He settled on a farm conveyed to him by his father. During the Revolutionary War, Thomas served as a staff officer in the Colonial Army. According to the records of the Upper Octoraro Presbyterian Church, he died on September 22, 1778. One of his sons

MACHAEL WALLACE BOYD

was born in 1762. He inherited part of the family property in Sadsbury Township where he was a farmer. In 1794, he built the Black Horse Tavern which he operated until 1816. He died on November 25, 1827. The children of M. Wallace and Sarah Boyd were: Jane, Sarah, Elizabeth, Thomas W., Joseph C., and John. Of them

was born in 1805. In addition to running a farm he was a clock-and watchmaker. He inherited the tavern property on a part of which he had a clock shop. In 1857, he married Sarah Armstrong, of Compass, a village a few miles from the Boyd home. John and Sarah had the following children: Sarah, Elizabeth, Margaret A., Clara, and J. Wallace. Of them Clara was still living at the family homestead in 1945 where she showed the writer her father's watchmakers tools. Her brother was born in 1865. He inherited the family farm containing the old tavern. This location has been designated "Boyd's Corner" during recent decades. Wallace Boyd married Eleanor Cowen. Their children were: J. Douglas, R. Elizabeth, Margaret Jean, and Sarah V. After the death of J. Wallace in 1935, the family property passed into the ownership of his son, J. Douglas. Thus, during the past two centuries this property has been owned by six consecutive generations of the Boyd family.

How the Family Clock Went on "A Strike"

Written by MARY D. R. BOYD, sister-in-law of the clockmaker

It stood on the stairs in the wide oaken hall,
This faithful old family clock;
Had a face and three hands in a case very tall,
With a tongue that said only "tic-toc."

But once on a time—'twas the dead of the night,
When folks were all soundly asleep—
A discussion arose on a question of right,
And they muttered not loudly but deep.

Mr. Pendulum said that he really must speak
Of his life like a mole underground,
Without air or light, only once in the week,
When his neighbors, the clock-weights, were wound.

He found fault with them, too—how contrariwise bent,
Those dull pokes hung unsocial all day;
And when gayly swinging across lines he went,
They dropped down the opposite way.

He thought all must see he had cause for complaint,
No one else such a grievance could tell;
"Oh, shut up!" cried the Hammer; "I often feel faint
With my efforts to strike that great bell."

"If only some one," said poor Pen, "had the skill
To count all the beats we must go."
Then the pert little Second-Hand spoke up: "I will;
I'm quick at the figures, you know."

She counted an hour, day, week, month, and year—
A lifetime. What dreadful array
Of units there were. The clock cried, "Oh, dear!"
And held up her hands in dismay.

"Let us strike," said they all—not the loud, cheery ring
That made music throughout the old hall,
But such "strikes" as famine and misery bring
To those who are slaves to their thrall.

So for three tedious hours the clock had a rest,
None moved to obey her commands;
But her shame and disgrace she humbly confessed
By covering her face with her hands.

Yet when the moon shone through the ivy-draped pane,
A soft touch on the pendulum laid
Set each sluggish part in swift motion again,
And a voice full of melody said,—

"You have only one thing to do at a time,
You, too, mortal, bowed down with care;
For One walks beside you (the thought is sublime),
Who will help you your burdens to bear."

The farmer came down at the peep of the day,
His step was elastic and quick;
"What! three hours behind time!" they all heard him say;
"The old clock has been playing a trick."

But the mystery is, whose touch broke the spell
Of silence and indolence, too?
Whose magical voice such brave lessons could tell?
I never can guess it—can you?

JOHN BRECKWELL

"John Brakewell" was classified as a watchmaker in Pikeland Township in 1831. The following year the tax books listed him as "John Brechvill." In 1834, he was taxed as "John Breckwell Clock and Watchmaker $40." He appears to have left Pikeland the following year because the tax books have crossed out the name John Brackville with his trade taxed as $75. With the advent of universal public education in the State of Pennsylvania in the third decade of the nineteenth century, it is hoped that the tax recorders of Pikeland Township soon learned to pay some attention to the correct spelling of the citizens' names.

John Breckwell appears to have been something of an itinerant clock and watch repairman who lived in Chester Springs between 1831 and 1835. With the failure of this town to become a popular resort, John, like the Olwines, sought his fortune in other parts. A clock now in Phoenixville has written inside of the case—"Cleaned by John Breckwell in 1835." Similar notations have been found in clocks located in the Chester Valley section of Chester County. The date in one of these is July 1830. It is unlikely that John actually made or assembled any clocks while he resided at Chester Springs.

BUTLER & BARTLETT

In the *Village Record* of October 8, 1833 an advertisement appeared in which "H. W. Butler & Co." advertised as having a "Silver Spoon Manufactory" in West Chester. In addition the advertisement included—"Clocks and Watches carefully repaired." Soon after this time Edward M. Bartlett joined the venture. The same newspaper, on April 1, 1834 advertised "Silver Spoon and Spectacle Manufactury" by Butler & Bartlett, located opposite the Cross Keys tavern in West Chester.

On May 5, 1834 they again advertised in the same paper as follows:

BUTLER & BARTLETT

Silversmiths, Jewellers, and Watchmakers
(After a detailed enumeration of silver and other ware)
Clocks and watches carefully repaired according to order.

On May 20 they informed the public that they had moved their business to another location. Despite the growth of West Chester at this time the silver business appears not to have prospered. On September 9, of this same year Henry W. Butler and Edward M. Bartlett notified the public of the dissolution of their partnership.

Edward M. Bartlett continued in business in West Chester until 1840. His shop appears to have been located in the Everhart Building at the northwest corner of Church and Market Streets. Evidence of this short-lived silversmithing business is indicated by the presence of tea and table spoons in the Collections of the Chester County Historical Society which carry the hall mark—"E. M. Bartlett."

As already mentioned on page 15, on June 17, 1835, Thomas Ogden sold Edward Bartlett "1 Mahy Clock Case" for eighteen dollars. Thus, it appears that Bartlett did assemble at least one clock.

CANBY & NIELSON

The *Village Record*, under date of April 14th, 1819, began running the following advertisement pertaining to a transient effort to establish a business in West Chester:

Clock and Watch
MAKING

Canby & Nielson respectfully inform the public, that they have commenced the Clock and Watch making business, in Westchester; where they intend keeping a General Assortment of articles in their line—such as

CLOCKS AND WATCHES
CHAINS, SEALS, KEYS,
GLASSES, &c. &c.

Particular attention will be paid to repairing all kinds of Clocks and Watches.

April 14 6 M 89

This venture was of very limited duration, and no records of their work have been found. Between 1815 and 1850, Charles Canby was working as a clockmaker and watch repairman in Wilmington, Delaware. The query naturally arises as to the possibility of his being the Canby referred to in the above advertisement. The local tax records for 1820 and for 1821, under single freemen, included "Alexander Nelson, Watchmaker." Despite the discrepancy in spelling his last name, Alexander must have been the active member of the firm whose advertisement is quoted above. The name Canby does not appear in the tax lists during these years.

Figure 10: the dial is marked—Joseph Cave, WEST GOSHEN. This clock was owned by the Matlack family for several generations.

JOSEPH CAVE

Joseph was the oldest child of Lydia (Matlack)and Thomas Cave. From the fact that his name first appeared in the tax list in 1820, it would seem that he was born about 1799. His boyhood was spent in Philadelphia where his father had been variously employed as a grocer, as Superintendent of the City Watch, and as deputy Keeper of the State Magazine. Where or how Lydia Matlack of Goshen Township met Thomas Cave of Philadelphia has not been evident in the fragmentary records which have come to light. Deed Book O-3-227, Chester County Recorder of Deeds Office, shows that "Jonathan Matlack of Goshen Township and Thomas Cave of Philadelphia" received fifty-six acres of land in Goshen Township from the estate of Jonathan Matlack, Sr., on December 15, 1814. This property was located a short distance east of West Chester along the Strasburg Road (now the road leading to Rocky Hill). The Goshen tax records for 1814, 1815, and 1816 list the property as belonging to Jonathan Matlack and Thomas Cave. According to Administration Book L, page 257 in the Philadelphia City Hall Register of Wills Office, "Letters of Administration were granted unto Lydia Cave, Widow to the Estate of Thomas Cave, deceased," on the 13th of May 1815. The latter however, died soon after taking title to the property. Between 1817 and 1819, one half of the property was taxed in the name of Lydia Cave. Again the tax assessor was slow in bringing his lists up-to-date as Lydia died in 1817. On July 9 of this year, her brother, Jonathan Matlack, filed an account of her estate (File 6438 Administration Docket Vol. 3—87) Chester County Register of Wills Office. In this account the following items were listed:

Pd. Jona Gause—Tuition for Reuben	$ 3.00
Thomas Ogden for Coffin	10.00
for liquor at time of sale	.42
Olaf Stromberg Shoemaker	1.37
Doctor J. Ehrenzeller for Medicine	5.50

The fact that Reuben Cave, a younger brother of Joseph, had gone to school to Jonathan Gause, who at this time was teaching at the West Chester Academy, suggests that the Cave family was living in West Goshen Township. The four men whose names appear in Jonathan Matlack's settlement of his sister's estate were well-known personalities in their respective occupations of West Chester.

The Cave property was taxed under the name of Joseph Cave, watchmaker and single freeman in West Goshen Township in 1820. A study of the property title shows that Joseph's uncle, Caleb Matlack, assumed the ownership in 1820.

It is not known where Joseph Cave learned the trade of clock- and watchmaker. That he was engaged in this work before 1820 seems likely. Four grandfather clocks are now known bearing on their faces "Joseph Cave—West Goshen." Figure 10 shows one of these. In 1817, Goshen Township was separated into East and West Goshen. Hence, these clocks were made after the township was divided. As is indicated in an advertisement shown below, Joseph had moved to West Chester by April 1821, and thus his clocks marked West Goshen appear to have been made before April 1821.

The following notice appeared in the *Village Record*, a West Chester newspaper, on April 18, 1821:

JOSEPH CAVE

CLOCK & WATCHMAKER

Respectfully informs his friends and former customers, that he has removed from his old stand at Caleb Matlack's to Gay-street, Westchester, two doors from Hall & Grave's Store, where all work in his line shall be neatly executed, on the most reasonable terms.

His classification in the West Chester tax lists for 1822 was as an "inmate" signifying that he had been married since leaving West Goshen where his classification was—"freeman." His wife's first name is listed as "Sarah."

He again advertises in 1822, under date of April 10, in the *American Republican* as follows:

JOSEPH CAVE

CLOCK & WATCHMAKER

Gay Street, West Chester, respectfully informs his friends and former customers that he still continues the above business at his old stand where all work in his line shall be executed with care and dispatch.

Business in Chester County was at a low ebb during the early years of the decade between 1820 and 1830. It is not certain whether there were too many people working at his trade in West Chester or whether the people were buying the Yankee shelf clocks. At any event, the Caves moved to Marshallton, in West Bradford Township, about 1824. The *American Republican* for May 4, 1825, carried the following advertisement:

CLOCK MAKING AND WATCH REPAIRING

JOSEPH CAVE, MARSHALLTON, CHESTER CO. respectfully informs his customers that he carries on the above in all its branches. Clocks made at the rate of from 25 to 30 dollars, Warranted good, at the shortest notice.

The sojourn of the Caves in Marshallton was short-lived. Their names were found in the West Bradford Township tax lists for only 1824 and 1825. Thus far, no Cave clocks marked Marshallton have come to light. In view of the above advertisement it seems very likely that he made two or three clocks while living there.

The *Village Record* for April 5, 1826, shows that the Caves were again back in West Chester—

CLOCK MAKING AND WATCH REPAIRING

JOSEPH CAVE, respectfully informs his friends, former customers and the public in general; that he has removed from his old stand in Marshallton, to Church-street, in the Borough of West Chester—where all work in his line, shall be attended to with care and warranted for one year. By particular attention to business, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage, and a continuance of his old customers.

The first year after his return to West Chester was a difficult one for him financially. The records in the Prothonotary Office, Chester County Court House, show that "Joseph Cave filed a Notice in Bankruptcy on November 20, 1827." It would appear that some of his more fortunate relatives in the Matlack family came to his aid. At the hearing for insolvent debtors on December 10, 1827, his case was discharged. Between this time and 1835, Joseph Cave is classified in the tax lists of West Chester as a watchmaker. Among five of his clocks marked "West Chester," the one shown in figure 11 exhibits especially choice cabinet work. Since Thomas Ogden, the energetic cabinetmaker of West Chester, was making cases in considerable quantities between 1820 and 1835, it is likely that the cases of most of the Cave clocks were from this source. Cave clocks marked "West Chester" may have been made during the earlier 1822-24 or the later, 1826-35, period of his residence in West Chester.

The cases of the Cave clocks now known are made of mahogany or walnut. They are typical of the period—eight and a half to nine feet high. The dials are enamelled with flower or shell designs in the spandrels and have moon dials showing ships and landscapes, date notches, second, minute, and hour hands. The latter are frequently gilded but this may have been added since they were made.

Figure 11: The dial is inscribed —Josh Cave, West Chester. The very attractive mahogany case is 84 inches high. The beading on the edges of the waist and base is unusual.

Several local clocks have written inside "Cleaned by J. Cave." In fact, none of his clocks appear to have been cleaned by John Pittman whose name is so frequently found in this role. In one local clock is written "Cleaned by J. Cave 1838." From this it appears that he returned to Chester County to do repair work after he left West Chester and was living in Philadelphia.

Watch-papers inscribed "JOSEPH CAVE—CLOCK and WATCH-MAKER GAY STREET, West Chester, Pa." are sometimes found in old watches in the vicinity of West Chester.

The Philadelphia Directory for 1847 lists Joseph Cave as "watch mr 427 S. 2nd Street." After 1841, his address is given as "10 Lagrange pl." It appears that he died about 1847, because in the following year the property is in the name of Sarah Cave, his widow.

Two especially noteworthy Cave clocks which are now cherished by their owners in West Chester were owned in the Matlack family for several generations.

SOME MATLACK-CAVE GENEALOGY

WILLIAM MATLACK

was born in England about 1649. He emigrated to Burlington, New Jersey, from Nottinghamshire in 1677. In 1682, he married Mary Hancock who also had emigrated from England. Their children were: John, George, Mary, William, Richard, Joseph, Timothy, Jane, and Sarah. One of them

JOSEPH MATLACK

was married at Haddonfield Meeting, New Jersey, to Rebecca Haines, in 1722. Rebecca's father, John Haines, gave her land in Goshen Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania, to which she and her husband moved. Under date of May 14, 1729, they brought their certificate of membership from Haddonfield Monthly Meeting to Goshen Monthly Meeting. They were the parents of the following children: Jemima, Isiah, Nathan, Ruth, Esther, Jesse, Jonathan, Joseph, Amos, and Caleb. One of them

JONATHAN MATLACK

was born on March 16, 1736. He married Hannah Waln on April 24, 1773. They owned 220 acres of land in Goshen Township where the name Matlack was conspicuous among property owners for two centuries. Jonathan and Hannah were the parents of the following children: Joseph, Caleb, Lydia, Ruth Esther, Jonathan Jr., Nathan, Rebecca, and Thomas. One of them

LYDIA MATLACK

married Thomas Cave of Philadelphia. Their children were: Joseph, Jonathan Jefferson, Hannah, and Reuben. One of them

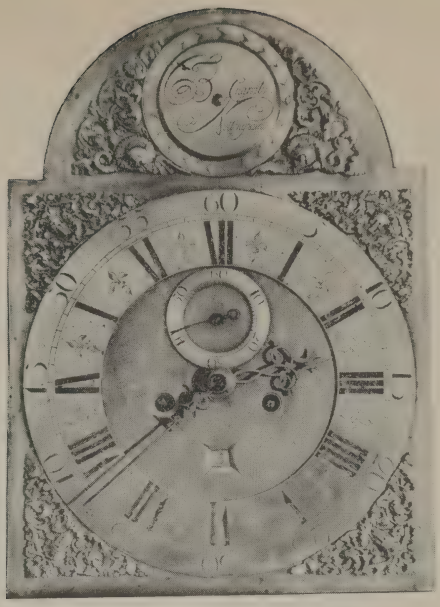
JOSEPH CAVE

was an active watch-and clockmaker in West Goshen Township, in Marshallton, and in West Chester between 1819 and 1835. On leaving West Chester he moved to Philadelphia where he continued his trade until his death about 1846. Joseph and Sarah Cave had a son,

E. W. CAVE

whose boyhood was spent in West Chester. Later, he moved to Texas where in 1861, he became Secretary of State under Governor Sam Houston. In 1873, he visited relatives in West Chester. At this time, he was President of the Buffalo Bayou Ship Canal Company of Houston, Texas.

Figures 12, 13: the lunette is inscribed—B. Chandlee, Nottingham. Attention is directed to the solid-brass dolphin spandrels in the lunette. This clock is in the Chester County Historical Society.



THE CHANDLEES IN CHESTER COUNTY

As mentioned in the introduction, the earliest clockmakers in Chester County were the Chandlees of East Nottingham Township. After the Mason and Dixon Survey was ratified in 1769, the location of most of the Chandlee property was in Cecil County, Maryland. Prior to the above date, however, it appears logical to claim for Chester County those members of this family who were clockmakers. The early tax data pertaining to the Chandlees are on file with the Chester County records. In view of the fact that Edward E. Chandlee, in his abundantly illustrated and excellently executed, *Six Quaker Clockmakers* has already given a detailed account of the clocks and background of this family only a brief treatment will be given here. The two pictures of Chandlee work shown herewith have not been previously photographed.

Benjamin Chandlee was born in Ireland in 1685. He arrived in Philadelphia when he was seventeen years old and became apprenticed to Abel Cottey, a local clock- and watchmaker. As frequently happened in such situations, Benjamin fell in love with his master's daughter. On February 28, 1710, Sarah Cottey and Benjamin Chandlee were married. Soon thereafter they moved to East Nottingham Township, Chester County, where Abel Cottey had owned some land. The place where they located was near the crossroads long known as "Brick Meeting House." Today, the name of this hamlet is Calvert, which is more typical of a Maryland location.

Upon locating in the new setting, the Chandlees took an active part in the Friends Meeting there.

Benjamin and Sarah Chandlee were the parents of the following children: Mary, Cottey, Hannah, William, Benjamin Jr, and Abel. The boys in this family assisted in their father's shop during their adolescent years. Benjamin Jr., however, is the only one of them who is specifically designated as a clockmaker in the tax records.

Benjamin Sr. moved from Nottingham in 1741. It is presumed that he located in Wilmington, Delaware, but proof of this is still lacking. At this time, Benjamin Jr. was only eighteen years old, but it seems that he continued his father's business, perhaps with the aid of his brothers, William and Cottey. While their names are in the tax lists, no occupation is given for them.

Not withstanding the fact that Benjamin Chandlee Sr. lived in Chester County for less than thirty years, it has been estimated that he made at least forty grandfather clocks during this period. A partial basis for this estimate is that, among seven of his clocks whose locations are now known, one is inscribed—"Benj^{n} Chandlee, Nottingham, No. 33." A photograph of this clock is shown in *Six Quaker Clockmakers*.

The history of the ownership of the clock shown in figure 12 and 13 is noteworthy since it has been owned by six successive generations of a Chester County family during the past one hundred and seventy-five years. In 1771, it was owned by John Allen, a farmer of London Grove Township. In the inventory of Allen's estate, Papers No. 2658 dated in 1771, the clock is appraised for thirteen pounds. It passed to the ownership of John Allen's son, William, at this time. William died in 1806. In the inventory of his estate (Papers No. 5269) the clock was valued at twelve pounds, and then became the property of his son Ellis. Ellis lived on a farm in New Garden Township where he died in 1856. At this date, grandfather clocks were at a low ebb. Papers No. 12864 show an appraisement of only five dollars. The next owner was Ellis' son, William Allen, Jr., who was a storekeeper at Marshallton and owned a farm in Newlin Township. He died in 1897, at which time he was living in Londonderry Township. The succeeding owner of this timepiece was Davis Allen, a son of William Allen, Jr. At Davis' home in London Grove Township the clock returned to familiar territory. Later it became the property of Davis' children

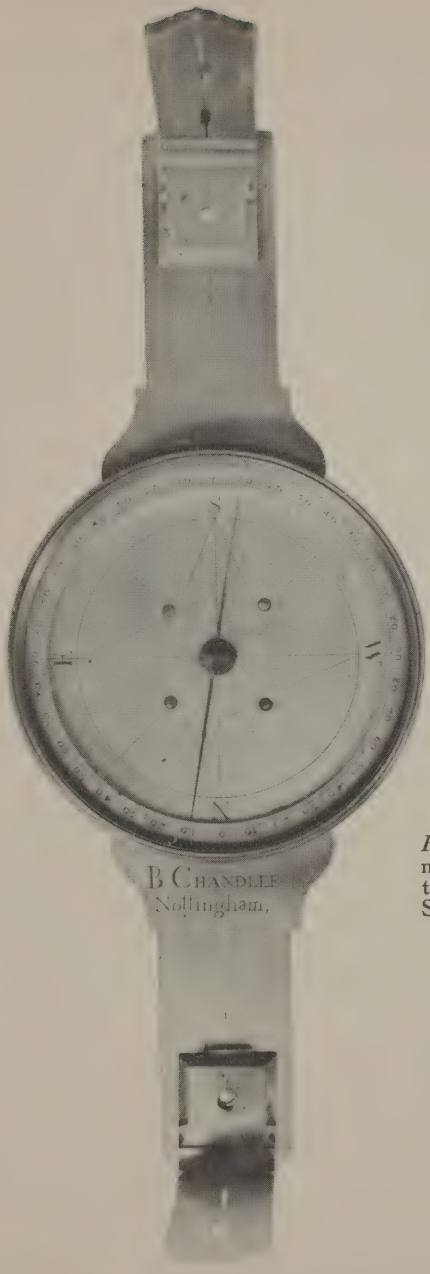


Figure 14: a Surveyor's Compass marked—B. CHANDLEE. It is in the Chester County Historical Society.

in whose possession it remained until its recent migration to the Historical Society in West Chester. Particular attention is directed to the pair of love birds on the top of the hood.

Figure 14 shows a surveyor's compass. It has not been determined whether it is the work of Benjamin Chandlee, Sr., or of his son.

Benjamin Chandlee, Jr.

Benjamin Chandlee Jr. and Mary Folwell were married on February 19, 1750. By this date Benjamin was a prosperous business man in Nottingham. The tax records, shown below, indicate that he owned a considerable acreage of land in East Nottingham Township. Twenty of his grandfather clocks recently have been located, but it is not possible to estimate how many of these were made before 1770, when Chester County's claim on him expired.

Benjamin and Mary had four sons: Goldsmith, Ellis, John, and Isaac. While they were all born in Chester County, by the time they reached manhood, their location was in Maryland. Of these sons, all but John became clockmakers.

Benjamin Chandlee Jr. died in 1791, aged sixty-eight years, and is buried in the Friends Grave Yard at Brick Meeting House. His wife, Mary, died on October 6, 1806, and is interred near her husband.

The following references to the Chandlees have been selected from the tax lists of East Nottingham Township. A wide variety of spelling of their name is evident. That Benjamin Jr. continued to be taxed in this township after 1769 may be due to the fact that the State line ran through a part of his property although his house and shops were on the Maryland side. According to Deed Book R-506, he sold his land located in Pennsylvania in 1771. The settlement for this may have been delayed. After 1775, no record of his name appears in Chester County tax lists.

TAX RECORDS

		Value	Pounds	Shillings	Pence
1718-1719	Benjamin Channdley	30	0	8	6
1720	Benjamin Channdley	excused because of his loss by fire			
1721	Benjamin Chandler	19	0	4	9
1721	Banja Chandler	17	0	6	0
1722	Benjamin Chandler	28	0	7	0
1725 to 1836 contain various spellings and tax ranging from 1 to 7 shillings.					
1739	Benj. Chandle			2	6
	Cottey Chandle			1	0
1747	Benjamin Chandler (this must be Benjamin Jr.)			1	6
	Cottey Chandler			1	6
	William Chandler			1	6

1748 to 1761 William, Benjamin, and Cottey are taxed.

1765	Benjn Chandlee	130 acres with ye Buildings . . £15 pr yr		13	6
		50 Do woodland @ £7 Per C		6	
		3 Horses 5 Cattle 6 Sheep		5	10
		1 Negro Man		6	—
		a Clockmaker by trade		7	6
			1	18	9
1766	Benjn Chandley	150 acres wt ye Buildings . . £10 per act		9	0
		30 Do Woodland @ 6 pct		2	8
		3 Horses 3 cattle 5 sheep		4	10
		1 Negro Man		6	0
		Clockmaker			
1770	Benjn Chandlee	150 ac & Buildings @ £ pr acr		8	1
		20 ac of Wood Land @ £5 pct		1	6
		3 horses 2 cows 5 sheep 1 Negro		10	6
		a silver Smith		36	
		£	1	3	6
1772	Benjn Chandley	100 ac & Buildings @ £7		6	3
		1 Negro 3 Horses 4 Cattle 2 Sheep		11	2
		Clockmaker		5	—
1774	Benjn Chanley	100 Ac & Buildings @ £6 per Acr		3	6
		2 horses 2 cattle		3	—
		1 Negro		6	—
	Freeman	Goldsmith Chanly		15	

The data for 1770 classifies him as a "silver smith." This designation was sometimes given to clockmakers. To what extent they worked in silver is not certain.

The clocks and surveying instruments made by Benjamin Chandlee both father and son, exhibit workmanship of unexcelled quality. A scrutiny of the inventory of Benjamin Jr.'s estate leads to the conclusion that he actually made many of the clock parts himself, and thus was far more than a mere assembler of factory made metal works. Today, there are a significant number of Chandlee clocks in Chester County and in adjacent areas whose sentimental, ornamental and functional roles are highly esteemed.

GEORGE COCHRAN,
ONE OF WEST CHESTER'S FIRST CLOCKMAKERS

In the 1799 tax records of Goshen Township "George Cochran" was listed as a "Watchmaker." During this year West Chester was incorporated as a borough. The following year George was taxed in the borough; hence it appears that he was living in the village before its incorporation. If we are to judge George and his wife, Jane, by the character and reputation which their nephew, John Hall, established, they were people with high ideals. When John was only five years of age, he came to live with the Cochrans and found both a home and an opportunity to learn a trade.

Some evidence of Cochran's work may be inferred from the following tax lists of West Chester:

1801	George Cochran	Inmate	Clockmaker	$ 60.
1802	" "	"	Trade	$ 30.
1803 & 1804	" "	House & Lot		$180.
		Clockmaker		80.
1806 & 1807	" "	House & Lot		$250.
		Clockmaker		30.

Between 1808 and 1819, the property was taxed under the name of Jane Cochran, George's widow, and is recorded as "Log House & Lot."

Deed Book A-3-28 shows that on April 4, 1802, John Taylor and wife, of Goshen Township, sold to George Cochran "Watchmaker of the borough of West Chester" a property in the borough consisting of a "Log tenement" and a lot of ground for ninety pounds. On one side of this property was "the great road leading to Philadelphia." Thus it would seem that the Cochran home was on what is now Gay Street.

The reduction in George's trade as a clockmaker between 1805 and 1806 may have been due to impaired health. In his will (Will Book 11-175) written on November 13, 1806, he bequeathed "all Watchmakers tools to John Hall, my Sister's Son, reserving all the tools belonging to the clockmaking business out of the said bequest." He bequeathed "the clockmaking tools to my beloved Wife, Jane." Because no inventory of his estate has been found and because no clocks have been authenticated as being his handiwork, very little is definitely known about his activities. Apparently his nephew, John Hall, continued the business. One wonders if Jane Cochran was adept with clockmaking tools.

The hours fly along in a circle.—MANLIUS

Figures 15, 16: the inscription of the dial is—Ab^{m} Corl, EAST-NANTMEAL. The case is made of cherry. Note the unique shape of the hood and door. An exceptionally attractive clock.

ABRAHAM CORL, NANTMEAL'S VERSATILE ARTISAN

In general, as stated in the introduction, three groups of people settled in Chester County during the colonial period. The English and Welsh, many of whom were Quakers, were widely scattered over the county but were especially dominant in the southern half; the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians located primarily in the southwestern and western areas; north of the Great Valley there were several settlements of immigrants from Germany.

The German constituency of the county produced several clockmakers, the most notable of whom was Abraham Corl. According to the Corl Family Bible he was born on March 4, 1779. The records of the Vincent Reformed Church indicate that he was confirmed a member of this organization on November 15, 1795. Abraham's parents, Heinrich and Elizabeth Carl (Corl, Curl, Correls) were residents of East Nantmeal Township. The tax recorders permitted themselves a considerable latitude in spelling the name of this family. After 1800, however, it is usually found as Corl. Likewise Heinrich was anglicized to Henry. In 1803, he was taxed for one hundred and twenty acres of land in East Nantmeal and for the operation of a "Tilthammer." His occupation was listed as a blacksmith.

The first reference to Abraham Corl in the tax records is in 1803, when he was classified as a "smith." This indicates that he was following his father's trade and probably working with him. The following excerpts, taken from the East Nantmeal Township tax records, give an enlightening picture of his transitions and developments:

1806—Abraham Corl		Blacksmith	
1807— " "		Watchmaker—Freeman	
1808— " "		Clockmaker—$150 Freeman	
1810— " "		Inmate—1 Cow	
1811— " "		22 acres @ $25	$ 550
		Horse	150
		1 Cow	10
		Silversmith	75
1812 is similar to the previous year with Silversmith rated at $150.			
1815—Abraham Corl		22 acres 60	$1320
		Buildings	150
		Trade	100
		1 Horse	50
		2 Cattle 15	30
1817— " "		22 acres 60	$1320
		Log house	100
		Barn	20
		Shop	30
		Trade	100
		Horse	50
		2 Cattle 15	30
1818— " "		Watch & Clock Trade	$ 100
1820— " "		22 acres 40	800
1826— " "		22 acres 20	400

Fluctuations in the value of land per acre are noteworthy and particularly the depreciation which occurred during the decade between 1820 and 1830. In 1830, Elias Hall is indicated as the owner of the twenty-two acres and between 1831 and 1840, Abraham is classified as an "inmate" residing in Coventry Township. This township is immediately north of East Nantmeal.

On October 27, 1808, at which time he appears to have been well-established as a clockmaker, Abraham married Rebecca Stephens. He purchased the twenty-two acres listed in the tax records from Jonah (Jonathan) Stephens in 1811 (Deed Book F-3-268). It seems probable that the Corl's had been living on this property since their marriage. According to Will Book 11–146, Abraham Corl was a witness to the will of John Stephens who was the father of Jonathan Stephens. Circumstantial evidence leads to the conclusion that Abraham's wife, Rebecca, was a daughter of John Stephens. Into the home of Abraham and Rebecca were born the following children: Sarah Ann, Ruth Ann, Lydia Jane (Guest), Mordecai J., Silas S., and Hannah S. Fortunately for today's historian the property where this family lived is now owned by a

great-grandson of the clockmaker, Thomas Strickland Guest. On an autumn afternoon in 1944, Mr. Guest pointed out to the writer two depressions in a field east of his home which indicated the locations of the shop and log house of his ancestor, the blacksmith-silversmith-watchmaker-clockmaker.

Rebecca Corl died in March 1828. This event seems to have been the cause of her husband's giving up his home in East Nantmeal and moving to Coventryville, a hamlet some three miles north of the Corl property. Extant records do not indicate any details of Abraham's work at this new location, but because one of the twelve clocks now known to be his is marked "Coventry," it appears that he continued his previous occupation. Between 1831 and 1840, he is taxed for "trade" in Coventry Township. This trade was likely the repairing of clocks and watches. Abraham died in Coventryville on January 29, 1842. He was buried in the old Seventh-day Baptist Cemetery, located on the north side of the road between Coventryville and Knauertown. Unfortunately the stones in this cemetery have been removed; hence it is not possible to locate the exact resting place of this clockmaker.

Several current records imply that, like the Biblical character for whom he was named, Abraham was a devoutly religious person. Evidence to support this conclusion may be inferred from the following quotations which he inscribed in an album* which belonged to Phebe L. Chrisman marked "Coventry Ville, Chester Co. March 20th 33" (1833).

The man was first made without his own aid,
Woman was also in the creation,
But she was deceived then man was bereav'd
Of a present and constant salvation.

ABRM CORL

1. Prove your love to God above
   And also to your neighbor.
   Be not severe but love them dear,
   You cannot lose your labor.

2. Yea in the end, you may depend
   You'll stand among the first,
   I cannot see how it can be
   That God should not be just.

3. Did Christ not say, I am the way
   The only way to-God.
   Do we not find that he is kind
   To help us by his word.

4. Let us obey, what he did say
   While traveling through the land.
   Thus in the end, we may depend
   We'll be at his right-hand.

ABRAM CORL

Abraham Corl was not a born poet.

*This ablum is in the Archives of the Chester County Historical Society.

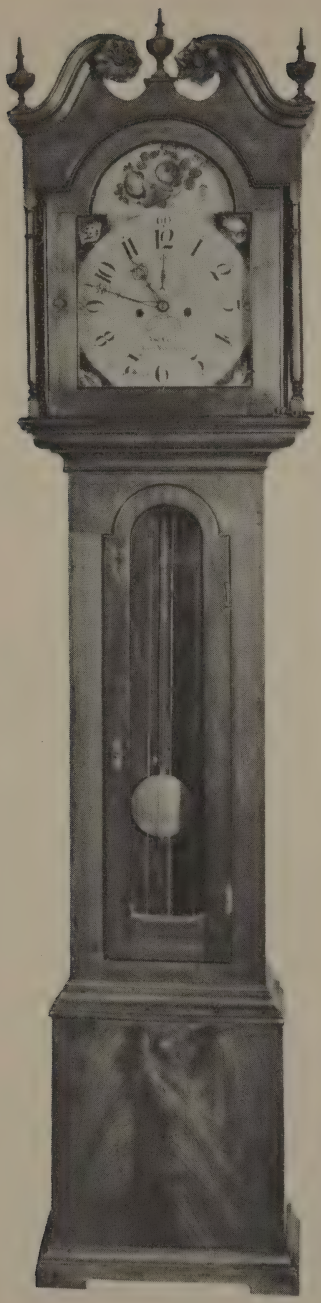


Figure 17: the wording on the dial, below the date notch, is Ab^m Corl, EAST-NANTMEAL. The case is walnut. Glass in the door is a modern alteration.

His Clocks

Family tradition indicates that Elias Hall, a near neighbor of the Corl's in East Nantmeal Township, made the cases for Abraham's clocks. Elias was classified in the tax records as a carpenter as early as 1806, and continued this trade until after 1838, when he purchased the Corl property (Deed BookQ-4-83). The statement has been made that frequently the quality and wood of a clock case were based upon the price which the purchaser wished to pay. This is especially evident with the Corl clocks. Their cases illustrate a wide range of quality; several are made of most attractive cherry, some are walnut, one is very plain pine and another is exceptionally beautiful curly maple.

The clock with a round-shaped hood shown in figures 15 and 16 has a case of cherry. The design and outline of this hood are decidedly unique. It still keeps accurate time and graces the stairway landing in a modern home, where it blends most happily with its surroundings. The second clock, illustrated in figure 17, has the distinction of being owned by a family of Swedish background, whose ancestors first settled near the Delaware River. Later, the family moved to that part of Chester County where Abraham Corl was making clocks. The intermingling of wholesome elements from various racial cultures—Swedish, German, English—is in no small part responsible for many of the qualities of contemporary American life.

Another colorful Corl clock, one made of curly maple, is now in a home located in the valley of French Creek. This clock has been owned by several parties, including three generations of the family in whose home it is now greatly prized. Despite changes in ownership it has not travelled more than five miles from the place of its birth. In order to facilitate cleaning and to eliminate vibrations it is now bolted to the wall of the living room with its feet a few inches above the floor. In addition to the intrinsic beauty and charm of this instrument, a note inside the door gives the following graphic picture of its history:

WARWICK, CHESTER CO., PA.
March 16, 1894.

John Graham, a tailor living where Jos. Essick now lives, on going west in 1826 sold the clock for $65 to John Knauer who lived near Hauses School house. In 1845, when John Knauer died his son, Samuel Knauer, came in possession of the clock. Samuel Knauer died, December 7, 1868. Soon thereafter Isaac Christman bought the clock at public sale for $13.50. In 1894 after Isaac Christman's death, the clock became the property of his son, Z. Taylor Christman. Upon the death of the latter, it came into the possession of his son . . . the present owner.

The following variants have been found on the faces of Corl's clocks: "Abra^{m} Corl, EAST NANTMEAL," "Ab^{m} Corl, EAST NANTMEAL" and "Abra^{m} Corl, COVENTRY:" Some unmarked clocks now in the vicinity of Nantmeal Village are claimed to be his work, but evidence corroborating these claims is not fully convincing. On a clock now in Maryland, the spelling on the face appears to be "Carl." Inside of the door of the face of this clock is carved "H. L. 1806." These initials stand for Henry Lewis, the great-grandfather of the present owner.

Some of the Corl clocks have the conventional moon wheels and hemispheres marked "New Holland." The works are nearly all of the eight-day type, and the height is usually between seven and eight feet.

Contemporary citizens whose ancestors were among the early German settlers of northern Chester County may point with particular pride to Abraham Corl.

OLD CLOCKMAKER'S WARNING

Lo here I stand by thee upright,
To give thee warning day and night,
For every tick that I do give
Cuts short the time I have to live.
Therefore, a warning take by me
To serve thy God as I serve thee;
Each day and night be on thy guard
And thou shalt have a just reward.

Attributed to THOMAS LISTER, a clockmaker, who pasted these lines inside of the clocks he sold.

Figure 18: the enameled dial is marked—THOMAS CROW, WEST CHESTER. The walnut case is about 80 inches high. This clock is still in its native town.

THOMAS CROW, MIGRANT CLOCKMAKER

The State of Delaware has the major claim upon the Crow clockmakers. That a family bearing this name had some migratory instincts is readily understood.

George Crow was one of the earliest clockmakers in Wilmington, Delaware. He appears to have been working at this trade as early as 1754. He died in 1771 or 1772, leaving four children, Thomas, George, Sarah, and Mary. Each of the sons followed their father's occupation. George Jr. died before 1802, leaving several clocks which still bear witness to his ability.

John Crow advertised as being in the clock business in Wilmington in 1797, but his relationship, if any, with the other Crow family has not been ascertained.

Thomas Crow was very active in the affairs of his native town where he held several public offices in addition to his clock business. In 1771, he was elected town clerk; between 1778 and 1780, he was one of the assistant burgesses, and soon thereafter he served as borough assessor for two years. The nature of his business at this period is indicated in the following advertisement which appeared in the *Pennsylvania Gazette,* August 14, 1782:

> Thomas Crow, Clock and Watch-Maker, in Wilmington, New Castle county, hath for sale, Watch Springs, by the dozen or smaller quantity. He puts Springs in watches at Twelve Shillings each, the former price, and warrants them good for one year. Clock-Makers may be supplied with large Springs for Table or Musical Clocks of any sizes.

In *Old Delaware Clock Makers,* written in 1897 by Judge Henry C. Conrad, it is stated that at least twenty-five of Thomas Crow's clocks were then scattered from Caroline County on the Eastern Shore of Maryland to the Manheim Club at Germantown. The above territory could well have been extended as there are several of his clocks in Chester County. Some of these are inscribed Wilmington, some give no place of residence, and one is marked "West Chester."

It is not clear what brought Thomas to West Chester. The tax records indicate his residence here as follows:

	1808		
Thomas Crow		Stone house	
		Horse	$ 40
		Clockmaker	$200
	1809		
Thomas Crow		House	$500
		1 horse	$ 30
		Clockmaker	$100

Although his name is not found in the tax lists for 1810, the copy of the bill shown on page 15 is proof that he was still in West Chester in April of this year. Soon thereafter, he apparently returned to Wilmington where, in 1814 ,he was taxed for a property on the south side of Second Street just east of Market. Judge Conrad has given the details of Crow's life in *Old Delaware Clockmakers* and they will not be repeated here. He died in 1824, leaving two daughters, Elizabeth Ogden and Ann, wife of William Haslett.

His Clocks

Because he lived in the transitional period between the brass faced and enamelled faced clocks, we find that he made both types. The specimens of his earlier years are very plain while those coming later exhibit characteristic embellishments. The clock shown in figure 18 has an iron plate which holds the face to the works that is marked "OSBORNE." Another of his clocks, made while he resided in West Chester, has fluted columns, an arched top, with fretwork, small French feet, and a moon dial.

Notwithstanding the few years during which he labored in Chester County, we point with pride to our claim upon Thomas Crow.

BENEDICT DARLINGTON, A MANY-SIDED ENTREPRENEUR

Family Background

In the sense that the word scrapple and the name Biddle are characteristic of Philadelphia so a farmer, lawyer, doctor, or storekeeper named Darlington is characteristic of Chester County. Abraham Darlington, the English immigrant arrived in Chester County in his early manhood having already learned the trade of a saddler. In 1712, when he was twenty-two years old, he married Deborah Carter who lived only a short time thereafter. Following her death, he married Elizabeth Hillborn. In 1723, Abraham and Elizabeth purchased a farm in Birmingham Township, located a short distance south of Birmingham Friends Meeting House. From that time to the present, Darlingtons have been functional members of this meeting. Abraham and Elizabeth had ten children of whom nine reached adulthood.

Thomas, one of the sons in this family, married Hannah Brinton on April 25, 1754. They established a home on a farm in East Bradford Township where they had a family of eleven children.

Abraham Darlington, the second child of Thomas and Hannah, was born on August 28, 1757. At an early age he learned the trade of blacksmithing which he combined with that of farming most of his life. He married Susanna Chandler on March 22, 1781. They first lived on a farm in Westtown Township, later moving to another in Thornbury Township located east of Birmingham Meeting House. Abraham's grandfather, the immigrant Abraham Darlington, had ten children; Abraham himself was one of eleven children. In keeping with this sequence, he and Susanna had twelve. The oldest of these, Isaac Darlington, became well-known as judge of the judicial district composed of Chester and Delaware Counties, the youngest, William, was a member of the Chester County Bar for fifty-three years. These gentlemen have already received well-merited attention by local historians. However, their versatile brother, Benedict, hitherto, has been largely neglected. Because he qualifies as a clockmaker, he is now receiving his rightful recognition. Among our county's many talented Darlingtons, Dr. William, the prominent physician-banker-botanist, was a contemporary and a first cousin.

Benedict was born in Westtown Township on September 22, 1786. Like some other clockmakers of our county he had an opportunity to cultivate the working of metal in his father's blacksmith shop. However, he soon chose a softer medium and was

listed as a carpenter for many years as was also his brother, Thomas. Benedict was married on November 1, 1807, to Rachel, daughter of Abel Otley of Westtown Township. They soon established their home on a property a short distance north of Darlington's Corner on the east side of the West Chester-Wilmington Road. According to Deed Book C-3-457, on March 24, 1809, "Benedict Darlington of the township of West-town . . Carpenter" purchased thirty acres from Samuel Jones at this location. This property is listed as belonging to Milford Chevers in Westtown Township on Breou's Farm Map of Chester County for 1883. Benedict's brother Thomas kept a store and tavern in the early part of the nineteenth century at Darlington's Corner. In 1812, Benedict purchased additional land, located adjacent to his first purchase. Deed Book G-3-416 indicates that this property was bought from John Thomas, "Coverlid Weaver," and designates Benedict as "House Carpenter." This purchase came about the time that he began to branch out into many activities. One of these is explained in the newspaper advertisement shown below, which appeared in the *Chester and Delaware Federalist* on March 28, 1810.

Washing Machine

The Subscribers having purchased from Thomas Beaty, the patentee, Beaty's celebrated Washing Machine, for the county of Chester, being both carpenters, they will have always on hand a number of the machines for purchasers, and will sell the right to make a machine to any individual inclining to make one himself or procure its being made . . .
BENEDICT DARLINGTON
JESSE OTLEY
West-Chester, March 28, 1810

Jesse Otley, a relative of Benedict's wife, lived a few hundred yards north of the latter's home at this time.

Clockmaking Activities

According to an account in the *Darlington Family*, Benedict's son, Abel, is quoted as saying that his father began manufacturing eight-day clocks between 1810-12 and that three men from Connecticut, Jonathan N. Hatch, Russell Vibber, and Thomas De Wolf, "fitted up the wooden works or movements, and my father made the cases—about seven feet in height, and peddled them around the county." A critical scrutiny of tax records puts the date of these clocks somewhat later than Abel suggested. In 1814, the names of Hatch, Vibber, and De Wolf appeared for the first time in Westtown Township. They are each designated as "Freemen," but the following year Hatch and DeWolf are each classified as "Clockmaker" with Vibber as "Carpenter." Vibber had served

as a Corporal and Wolf, or De Wolf, as a private in the American Greys—Second Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers Light Infantry—during the latter part of the War of 1812. Additional light upon the Darlington clock making is suggested in Volume 2, page 48, "Notes made in 1858-1880" by John H. Brinton, Esq., dealing with local traditions. Mr. Brinton says that "some Yankees brought wooden clocks here, and Benedict got two Yankees to make them, and Jonathan Hatch brought on the faces from Connecticut." In view of the date it would seem most probable that both faces and movements had come from the Yankee State of Connecticut. Regardless of where these clock works were made, this is the only record which has been found of wooden works being put in Chester County clocks. One explanation for the coming of the Yankees to Benedict Darlington's community was that they had served in the American Greys under Captain Titus Taylor. Titus owned and lived on a farm located immediately east of the Darlington home.

The history of clocks with wooden movements clearly shows that they are not so durable, nor do they keep as accurate time as do brass works. It appears that, with his dynamic business energy, Benedict may have sold an appreciable number of these clocks in his trips over Chester County. However, as they did not have the lasting qualities of those made of brass, they have not withstood the storms of time. Only one of the Darlington clocks is now known to the writer, and it no longer has in service its wooden movements. The case of this clock, however, is genuinely a Chester County product, being the handiwork of Benedict. It is made of cherry wood with very pleasing lines, has a broken arch with one central urn-shapped finial surrounded by fine beading. Likewise, there is vertical beading at the base of the hood and on the quarter columns of the base. The original face and words of this clock are in the attic of its present home. The old hands are in use on the new brass face and works. The original face did not contain the maker's name. However, since this clock is still owned by a direct descendant of Benedict, the evidence of its authenticity seems convincing. It had a sojourn for many years in Iowa, but is now located in New Jersey. At the time of his death, in 1864, the inventory of Benedict's estate (Papers 14809) include two clocks for a total of $17.50. It seems that the clock mentioned above was one of these. The other was also kept in the family for several generations but its present location is not now known by the writer.

Thus, as a maker of clock cases Benedict Darlington qualifies as one of our county's clockmakers.

Other Activities

In consideration of his unusual activity and as an index to the customs of his day and generation some additional facts concerning Benedict's many interests are presented here.

Today there are three large silver table spoons marked "B R D" in the possession of one of his direct descendants. According to family tradition these were part of the wedding silver which Benedict made. The initials stand for Benedict and Rachel Darlington. Also, a small magnifying glass in a brass holder inscribed "B D" has reputedly come down from him.

The Chester & Delaware Federalist of August 31, 1814, carried the following advertisement which is indicative of additional vocational interests:

AUGUST 31, 1814

Farmers Attention

The Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has commenced the business of making FANS FOR CLEANING GRAIN

BENEDICT DARLINGTON

N.B. The subscriber also continues to make and deliver to all parts of Chester, and Delaware & New Castle Counties, the Swinging-box Washing Machine made of the best materials and well painted.

August 17th, 1814 B. D.

By 1820, his business operations had greatly enlarged. The tax record for this year includes "fifty acres at $50 each, 1 Log house at $150, Stone & frame barn at $500, Stone Shop $200, 2 log tenant house $100, Stone Spring house $30, 1 horse $40, 2 cattle $40." The United States Census for 1820 gives the following data:

WESTTOWN FACTORY, Aug. 7, 1820

Westtown Township Chester Co. Penna.

Raw Materials	Cotton Yarn	Costing $6,239.88
	11 men	$5,000 Capital
	5 women	$3,120 Wages Annual
	5 Boys & girls	3,700 Contg. Exp.
	10 Looms (in use)	
Products	Shirting, Check, Stripe, Ticking, Tabling, Shawls, Counterpins, etc.	
Value	$10,900	

At present the Business Rather depressed in Consequence of the great Importation of similar goods made of an Inferior Quality; and sold at a price below the real cost of ours: together with the numerous forced Sales in our Mercantile City's . . . . . The goods are sold & Bartered whole sale & Retail at the Factory & the remaining or principal part Sold to County Merchants from ten to fifteen miles round about: free of any Commission to whole Sale Dealers.

BENEDICT DARLINGTON'S
Ansr

This record indicates that Benedict was operating the cotton factory on a rather extensive scale. It also suggests that at this time he was somewhat prejudiced against imported goods.

Despite the extension of his personal business, he took an active interest in the advancement of his community. MS. 32054, in the Archives of the Chester County Historical Society, records that he was an active participant in the affairs of the Chester County Agricultural Society. In 1820, he served on one of its committees dealing with "farm buildings, fences, and implements of husbandry, to study the improvement of houses Barns, barn yards and out buildings, both as regards the plan and materials . . . . . " In 1821, he served as township assessor in Westtown and was one of the election officers of his district at a later period.

The following newspaper items afford additional facts about his interests. *Village Record* of October 30, 1822:

FLANNELS, DOMESTIC

The Subscriber has now on hand a large quantity of domestic woollen goods, consisting of plain, stripe and plain flannel, fine white, red and yellow do. blue, brown and drab cloth and cassimers, sattines and linseys; also a general assortment of domestic and foreign goods, which he will sell or barter on the most reasonable terms.

BENEDICT DARLINGTON

Westtown, Oct 16

Village Record December 8, 1824

STRAY SHEEP

Came to the plantation of the Subscriber, living in Westtown, Chester county, on the 25th inst. one ewe and two lambs, the owner is desired to come prove property pay charges and take them away.

Dec. 8 BENEDICT DARLINGTON

In 1826, Benedict purchased from Titus Taylor a farm located southeast of the property on which he resided. During this same year he built a large three story mansion of granite rock. This was one of the most handsome structures of its day. In fact, today, one hundred and twenty-five years after its erection, it is still a most attractive residence. At this time the tax records mention as an additional occupation that of "Storekeeper." This seems to have been conducted in a part of his new house.

By 1829 his tax record was as follows:

110 Acres at $35	$3850	Stone store & dwelling	$1600
Stone tenement	300	2 log tenements	200
Stone & frame barn	500	Stone shop	200
Spring house	10	Log shop	25
3 horses at 60	120	3 cattle at 17	51

Similar entries are found for subsequent years with the exception that after 1832, the listing is Benedict & Abel Darlington. Abel was his younger son. The older son, Otley, appears to have been active in the store. "The constable Returns for Westtown Township," which are in the Archives of the Chester County Historical Society, yield the following significant information:

> 1832 Benedict Darlington retailer of foreign merchandize, and Spiritous liquors.
> 1834 Messrs Benedict & Otley Darlington Wholesale dealers and Retailers of foreign Goods and Merchandize within the Township of West Town.

It would seem that Benedict's disdain for foreign goods, as indicated in his report to the census recorder of 1820, had abated at this time. Perhaps he was able to buy cotton goods more cheaply than he could weave them. One wonders what was the source of power in the Darlington Cotton Factory. A study of the location scarcely indicates sufficient water for this purpose. Indeed, it was the burning of a cotton factory which spelled financial ruin for Benedict Darlington. His assistant in the clock venture, Jonathan Hatch, had operated a Cotton Factory at the Franklin Cotton Works, near Milltown in 1822. Three years later Hatch bought the George Antricum mills located on Crum Creek in the northeast corner of Edgmont Township, Delaware County. He extensively enlarged these mills where he manufactured cotton yarn on a large scale. In 1838, the Hatch Mills were destroyed by fire. As Benedict Darlington had heavily backed this venture financially, and as there was little or no insurance, he suffered a heavy loss. Deed Book H-4-376 refers to "Benedict Darlington, Assignee of John Hatch & Mary Ann, his wife."

This setback meant that the Darlingtons had to begin all over again. Between 1841 and 1846, they lived in Cecil County, Maryland. In the latter year they returned to Chester County having purchased a farm in Londonderry Township consisting of two hundred and one acres—(Deed Book C-5-398). It seems that Benedict again achieved some degree of success because he continued to be buying and selling small acreages for several years. He died at this home in Londonderry Township on July 17, 1864. Both he and his wife are buried in the Fallowfield Friends Grave Yard.

Benedict Darlington exhibited to an unusual degree those characteristics of enterprise, ability, perseverance, resourcefulness, versatility and neighborliness which make our county happy to claim him as one of its numerous outstanding Darlingtons.

I dislike clocks with second-hands: they cut up life into too small pieces.—MME. DE SEVIGNE.

Figures 19, 20: The inscription above the date aperture is—Thomas Dring, West Chester. There is fine fretwork in the broken arch. This clock has excellent proportions. The case is walnut, about 100 inches high.

THOMAS DRING, AN ACCOMPLISHED ARTISAN

Local records have yielded but little information pertaining to the family background of Thomas Dring. Both his entrance into Chester County and his exit from it are hidden in obscurity. It appears that he came from England and returned there after his sojourn in America. His wife, Hannah, according to the *Genealogy of the Smedley Family,* was the eldest of the eleven children of Nathan and Rachel (Williamson) Griffith. Previous generations of her family had been residents of Willistown and Westtown Townships in Chester County.

A study of tax records yielded the following information:

1786	Westtown	Township	Thos. Dring		Inmate
1788	Goshen	"	Thomas	Dring	"
1789-93	"	"	"	"	"
1795	"	"	"	"	House & Lot. £50 Tax 11p
1796	"	"	"	"	Optitian, brick house & lot £100 2-7
1797	"	"	"	"	House & Lot £100 2-1
1798	"	"	"	"	(name crossed out with that of Edward Miller inserted)

The United States Census of 1790 records "1 Male over 16, 1 Male under 16, 2 Females" in the household of Thomas Dring.

Notwithstanding a paucity of documentary evidence concerning Dring, he is particularly noteworthy as one of our county's clockmakers and accomplished artisans. His clocks which have been located are each inscribed—"Thomas Dring—West Chester." This indicates that he was residing in this village when taxed as

a resident of Goshen Township. The town was not incorporated as a borough until 1799. An examination of deeds indicates that the Dring home was on the northwest corner of Church and Gay Streets. Thomas' son, Jeptha Dring, lived in Chester County for some years after his father disappeared. On page 168 of J. Smith Futhey's Scrap Book (in the Archives of the Chester County Historical Society) is an account of West Chester characters of 1800. A part of this article reads—"Jeptha Dring, son of Thomas, a carpenter and vagrant, noted for an excellent memory in quoting passages from Shakespere that he had heard." Jeptha's resting place may be in the Hickman Burial Ground. According to Benjamin Hickman's diary, Joseph Dring died on October 22, 1833 and was interred here. This grave yard is north of the Bartram Farm in the northeast corner of Westtown Township.

An additional sidelight on Thomas Dring's career is indicated in the following newspaper quotation from the *Daily Local News*, West Chester, March 16, 1895 under the caption:

Bygones Retouched

We have alluded heretofore to one Thomas Dring who flourished around here in the early days of our beloved town. Thomas, we trust, has no ancestry here with puglistic tendencies, for we do not care to excite their ire by recalling Thomas' doings.

From what we have been informed he was just a little bit crooked. Probably he was only indiscreet; that might make it milder. It is said that he upon one occasion raised money from a number of our people with which to purchase them clocks in England. Just how much he raised we do not know.

He set sail for those clocks and for all we know he is still sailing. The tick of those clocks have never been heard in our town and as probably three quarters of a century has elapsed since he started across after them we are a little afraid the chances of Thomas and his clocks ever turning up have got over on the doubtful side.

We have been shown a little memorandum left behind by the Dring family. It reads thus:

"Borrowed and received of Edward Darlington the sum of five dollars and thirty-five cents for my father, Thomas Dring, this 9th of 6th-mo., 1796. £2.0.0 per me Jephthah Dring."

"Received 13th of 10th Mo., 1796, of Edward Darlington, the further sum of seven pound for my father, Thomas Dring.

per me Jephthah Dring."

If not outlawed the heirs of Edward Darlington might proceed to collect.

Of somewhat similar nature is a note, MS. 7220, Archives of the Chester County Historical Society which reads:

April 12, 1794

I Promise to pay on demand to Abraham Hoopes or his Assigns the Just and full sum of three Pounds — Shillings & Six Pence with Lawful Interest for the same it being for Vallew Received by me this Day of April One Thousand seven hundred and Ninety four as witness my hand & Seal.

THOMAS DRING.

Written on the other side of this old note is:

I do hereby Sign all my Right . . . . of the within Note to Joseph Eldridge this 6th of 11th mo. 1794 as Witness my hand Abraham Hoopes.

Joseph Eldridge and Thomas Dring had married sisters.

It is doubtless true that Thomas would not qualify for membership in the National Association of Watch and Clock Collectors during the middle of the present century, but we shall prefer to remember him by the excellence of his clocks and not by his financial transactions.

His Clocks

The three grandfather clocks which have been located bearing Thomas Dring's name are closely similar. Their cases are made of walnut, have brass dials with a strike-silent hand in the boss, and exhibit careful and skillful workmanship. Figures 19 and 20 are proof of this statement. This clock was owned by three consecutive generations of a local family and, fortunately, is a highly prized functional and ornamental feature in a contemporary West Chester home. During the past half century the night string of this timepiece has not been in daily, or more correctly, nightly use. Whether Thomas Dring made the cases for his clocks is unknown, but whoever did make them was a talented cabinetmaker with a highly developed sense of symmetry.

Other Activities

Dring's designation as an "Optitian" in the tax record of 1796 signifies that his scientific abilities extended over a considerable area. Perhaps a more appropriate appelation for him would have been a maker of scientific instruments. The justification for this claim is based upon a barometer which he made. It is shown in figure 21. This barometer was owned by several successive generations of the Hicks family who lived on Chester County farms. Recently it migrated to the Chester County Historical Society. Here amid several eighteenth century grandfather clocks it appears to be in an appropriate environment. The lines and details of the barometer give added proof of its maker's artistic ability.

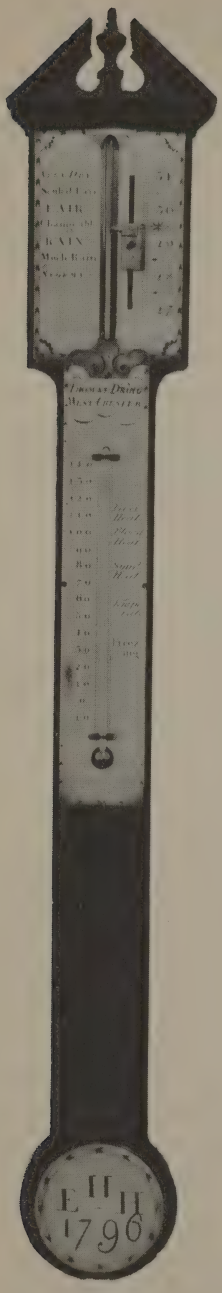


Figure 21: this barometer was made by Thomas Dring, in 1796, for Edward and Hannah Hicks of Goshen Township. It is in the Chester County Historical Society. Height is thirty nine inches.

The Evolution of the Barometer is described by Edward Wenham in the December 1946 issue of *The Magazine Antiques*. In this article the author reports that "Many famous English clocksmiths . . . . worked with the scientists in developing the barometer by producing the mechanical parts and the dials . . . " "Most of the barometers now obtainable are by English makers, but some instruments were made in this country." Mr. Wenham's report illustrates a barometer made about 1810 by Benjamin Pike of New York. Pike was "first mentioned in 1807 as an optometrist." Thus the Dring barometer antidates Pike's by a few years and is one of the few extant American barometers made in the eighteenth century.

When time itself shall be no more.—ADDISON

Figure 22: the painted dial is inscribed — JACOB FERTIG VINCENT, The curly maple case is 90 inches high.

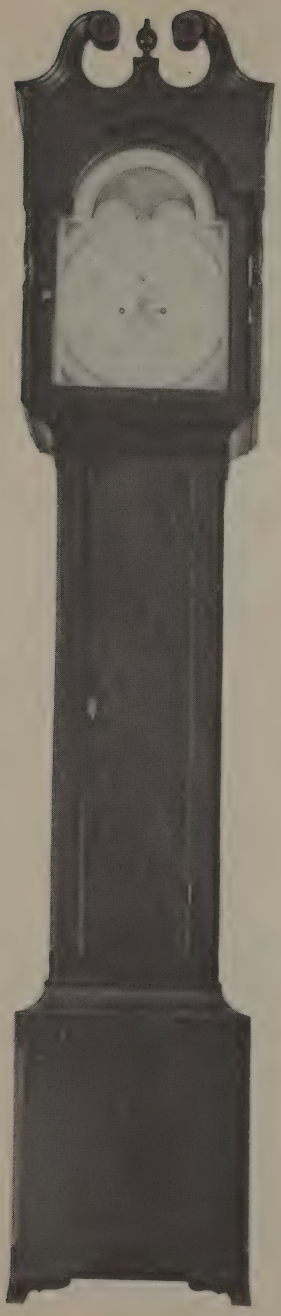
JACOB FERTIG, CLOCKMAKER OF VINCENT TOWNSHIP

Sir Matthias Vincent, in whose honor Vincent Township and Vincent River (now French Creek) in northern Chester County were named, and Benjohan Furly, a merchant of Rotterdam, Holland, were members of a group of men to whom William Penn conveyed five thousand acres of land in 1682. Part of this land was located between the Schuylkill and Vincent Rivers. Furly was an intimate friend of Penn's and had travelled with him in Germany seeking suitable immigrants for Pennsylvania. Furly and Penn's efforts were in part responsible for the subsequent German settlement in northern Chester County. One of the early settlers, Garrett Brumback (Brownback), "a merry German," is reputed to have operated the first tavern in Vincent Township. The township was surveyed by court order in 1738. In 1832, it was divided into East and West Vincent Townships.

John Fertig (Furtigh) was born in Germany on February 24, 1736. He arrived in Philadelphia on the ship "Phoenix" from Rotterdam. Extant records indicate that he took the oath of allegiance to the British Sovereign on October 2, 1754. He settled in Vincent Township. The tax record for 1769 in this township listed him as "John Fortech." His allegiance to the British Sovereign was not so deep-rooted as to prevent his serving in the Second Battalion of the Chester County Militia during the Revolutionary War, in Captain Griffith's Company which was commanded by Colonel Bull. Participation in the war appears to have had no ill-effects upon John's health as his tombstone, in Brownback's German Reformed Church Yard, records that he died on October 15, 1825, aged "94 Years 10 Months and 11 Days."

According to the account of his life in the *Encyclopedia of Pennsylvania Biography* (volume 15, p 33-34) John Fertig married Elizabeth Dihm in October 1762. Elizabeth was also an immigrant from Europe having come from Scholbun, Weifborn, Germany, in 1754. This Vincent Township couple were the parents of the following children: Peter, John Jr., Adam, Abraham, Jacob, and Elizabeth (Beerbower). Jacob became a clockmaker and followed this trade during the major part of his life.

Jacob was born on September 9, 1778. His early years were spent on the family farm in Vincent Township. When he was twenty-one, his name appeared in the tax records for the first time. He was classified as "Jacob Fertick—Freeman." In 1802, he was designated as "Clockmaker." This designation or that of



Figures 23, 24: the face is marked—No. 28, J. FERTIG, Vincent. The mahogany case is 97 inches high. This clock has a "night string." It is in the Chester County Historical Society.

"Watchmaker" continued until 1808, after which he was not listed. His disappearance from Vincent is explained by a Philadelphia Directory for 1810, where he is classified as a "Clockmaker" located at 129 Sassafras Street. The following year his occupation is given as "Clock, Watch, and patent bellows Maker," at 82 North Fourth Street. Just when he returned to Chester County is not certain, but it was before 1814. Deed Book I-3-187 reports that "John Fertig, Gentleman," transferred to his son, Jacob Fertig, "Clockmaker of Vincent Township," a tract of one hundred and seventeen acres located in this township. The date of this deed was August 4, 1813. According to Deed Book L-3-86, under date of July 6, 1814, Henry Olwine, "Clockmaker of Pikeland," sold two tracts to Jacob Fertig, clockmaker of the same place. Jacob Fertig and Rebecca, his wife, sold this property to Harman Pannebecker in 1817, (Deed Book R-3-248). The following advertisement indicated that Jacob was not in Pikeland very long: *American Republican*, November 7, 1815:

> FOR SALE by Jacob Fertig of Pawlingsford, Schuylkill 15 acres in Pikeland adjoining Yellow Springs . . . . . Dwelling house, log stable, blacksmith shop. A new suitable frame building 15 by 26 feet. A suitable work shop for a tradesman.
>
> H. Olewine now lives on the premises.
>
> Nov. 1, 1815

Further evidence of the Fertigs not being in Pikeland Township is found in the Chester County Tavern License Papers which indicate that they kept the tavern at Pawling's Ford, on the Schuylkill River between 1815 and 1823. As was common at that period, the name of the tavern was changed frequently. It was variously designated as "Pawling's Ford Bridge," "Sign of the Schuylkill Bridge," and the "Sign of the Boat." The last name suggests the proximity of the Schuylkill Navigation Company's canal, leading from Philadelphia to Pottsville, which was nearly completed at this time. While operating the tavern, Jacob continued to pursue his trade as watch repairer. Perhaps this location with its canal traffic was an adjunct to his watch business. At least, he was not the first Chester County tavern keeper to combine clockmaking with the keeping of an inn. The purchase of the tavern property by the Fertigs is found described in Deed Book L-3-179, "Frederick Holman, Inn Keeper of Pikeland Township and Margaret his wife" sold, on March 11, 1815, to "Jacob Fertig, Inn Keeper of Charlestown Township."

The tax records showing Jacob's whereabouts after 1814 are of interest:

1813	Vincent Township	John Fertig	Jacob Fertig (owner)	
		110 Acres @ 20	$2200	
		Buildings	350	
		1 horse	35	
		3 cattle	33	
1815	Pikeland Township	Jacob Fertig (owner)		
		14 Acres @ 19	$ 266	
1815	Charlestown Township	Jacob Fertig		
		8 Acres @ 14	$ 112	
		Buildings	275	
		Inn Keeper	75	
		1 horse	18	
		2 cattle @ 11	22	(Tax) $1.60
1815 to 1822	Charlestown Township	Jacob Fertig		
		similar to 1815		
1823	Charlestown Township	Jacob Fertig		
		7½ Acres @ 50	$ 375	
		1 house	550	
		1 barn	100	
		1 shed	50	
		Inn Keeper	300	
		Watchmaker		
		1 horse	25	
		cattle	12	

In his will, which was dated July 15, 1822, and proved October 27, 1823, (Will Book 15-5) he left all of his property to his "beloved wife, Rebecca" and appointed her executrix. In the inventory of his estate (Papers 7380 Register of Wills Office) the following items give indication of his trade as clock- and watchmaker:

Watchmakers Tools	$10.00	3 watches	$12.00
Clock Do	4.00	Twelve hour clock	15.00
Engine for Clockmaker	10.00	Brass for new clock	3.00
Vice & anvil	1.50	Lot of mahogany sash & glass	5.00
Wooden Clock	1.00	Two diamonds	4.00
Old Watch Trumpery	1.00	Carpenter tools	3.00
Lot of Cristles	4.00		

In Rebecca Fertig's account as Executrix of her husband's estate it appears from the following quotations that Jacob had been in poor health for some time prior to his death.

Ann Moses was paid for nursing dec'd in last sickness	$13.00
Dr. Jones Davis for medical attendance	2.75
Eli Dill for waiting on dec'd in last sickness	16.00
Dr. Ellis Lewis for Medical attendance	12.75
Dr. William Heckel for Medical attendance	6.75

In the Cemetery at Brownbacks Church his headstone is inscribed as follows:

In memory of JACOB FERTIG who was born September 9, 1778 and departed this life October 13, 1823 Aged 45 years, 1 month and 4 days.

About three months after his death the following advertisement appeared in the January 7, 1824 issue of the *Village Record:*

TO BE SOLD

At Public Vendue, on Friday the 9th day of January next, at the late dwelling of Jacob Fertig, dec. in Charlestown Township, Chester County: that well and long established tavern house and lot, joining lands of Thomas Read and John Vanderslice, directly by Pawlingsford Bridge, (Schuylkill) with about 9 acres of first rate land: the improvements are a large and commodious stone house 48 by 40 feet, divided into 11 rooms, a kitchen and cellar under the whole, a Stone barn and sheds and other out buildings, a thriving Apple orchard of select fruit, a well of excellent and never failing water with a pump near the door. A good title and possession will be given on the first day of April next, or sooner if required by the purchaser, conditions will be made known on the day of Sale by the Subscriber, on the premises.

Dec. 24 REBECCA FERTIG, Execu'x.
22

Rebecca Fertig did not long survive her husband. Her gravestone, in the same cemetery as that of her husband, indicates that she died on March 1829, aged 28 years.

Today, there is but slight evidence of the Fertig tavern. The old inn and barn are gone. The large house now standing on the north side of the road between the railroad and the bridge is of later date. The old covered wooden bridge over the Schuylkill was replaced in 1912 by a modern structure.

His Clocks

Several of Jacob Fertig's clocks are still bearing witness to his skill although the evidences of his last residence are gone, and the scenes of his early years, on the farm a mile south of Brownback's Church, have been greatly modified by the hand of time. Six of his clocks are now known to the writer. Three of these are inscribed "Jacob Fertig—Vincent." Figure 22 exemplifies this type while in figures 23-24 the labelling is—"J. Fertig Vincent." A clock similar to the one shown in figure 24 but numbered "27" has been found. Another clock does not indicate his residence but has his full name written in large embellished letters. The cases of three of these clocks are curly maple while the others are made of walnut. Two have a thirty-hour movement and are wound by pulling the weight chain. The fact that two of these clocks are numbered 27 and 28 leads to the conclusion that they were the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth clocks that he made. Thus, it seems that he surpassed Abraham Corl, a contemporary maker of German background, living in East Nantmeal Township. While more than a dozen of Corl's clocks are now known, only six of Fertig's have been located. Five of these are still in Chester County homes.

And from its station in the hall
An ancient timepiece says to all,—
"Forever-never!
Never-forever!"

From "The Old Clock on the Stairs"
LONGFELLOW

Figures 25, 26: the brass face carries a plate inscribed—Bn. GARRETT, GOSHEN. The case is walnut and has very pleasing lines.

BENJAMIN GARRETT, GOSHEN'S UNHERALDED CLOCKMAKER

In at least fifteen contemporary homes in Chester County and in a number of others scattered over a wide geographical area are grandfather clocks bearing the name of Benjamin Garrett. These clocks present a quality of cabinet work and a diversity of design unexcelled by any other of our county's makers. In number of clocks he is surpassed by only one other local maker. Yet, notwithstanding these facts, he has not been properly heralded. His place of residence, Goshen, repeatedly has been erroneously attributed by antiquarians to the town bearing this name in Orange County, New York State. The latter is entitled to its reputation for a popular race track, but the quiet Quaker hamlet of Goshenville, in East Goshen Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania, has the only valid claim on Benjamin Garrett. In view of the number of his clocks, it is, indeed, surprising that he has not been found classified as a clockmaker in tax lists, wills, deeds, etc. but is designated as a "joiner."

Benjamin's parents, Joseph Garrett and Charity Collins, were each members of Goshen Friends Meeting. Perhaps they were irked by the technicalities of a Quaker wedding. In any event, they were married on October 8, 1770, in Christ Church, Philadelphia. The expected sequel to this breach of Quaker discipline soon materialized—on September 9, 1771, Goshen Monthly Meeting

Minutes recorded that they were disowned for "marriage by a priest." Subsequent developments indicate that the meeting's action left some of the bitterness which so frequently accompanied this short-sighted procedure. Not until after Joseph's death, on October 1, 1792, was the error ameliorated. On November 6, of that year Charity and her five children, Benjamin, Joseph, Sarah, Betsy, and Lydia, requested to become members of Goshen Meeting. Their request was formally granted on January 11, 1793.

The urgency of the above request may have been catalyzed by the fact that Benjamin planned to marry Debbie Lewis, a member of the meeting. On the following September 6, the meeting records show that "Benjamin Garrett and Debby Lewis declared their intentions of marriage." A month later the meeting gave permission for them to proceed and they were married on October 16, 1793.

Benjamin's father, Joseph, had inherited two hundred and fifty acres of the Garrett homestead in Goshen. That he was an enterprising individual is indicated by the fact that his estate was valued at "£2212-15-3," (Estate Papers 4215). In addition to the farm, Joseph had operated a gristmill and intermittently worked at several other occupations. In his will (Will Book 9-61) he left to his son, Benjamin, "all the Tools belonging to my trades of every sort." A clue to some of these accessory trades is found in the inventory of his goods. A "Grindstone, Joiners & Watch Makers tools" which became Benjamin's were appraised at "£22-7-6." Other suggestive items were "box of scales & weights, Watch Keys & Glasses," and "2446 feet poplar boards £9-3-9, 1350 feet Maple & Walnut £9-9-0." The latter items suggest his trade as a cabinetmaker. That he took pride in his handicraft in wood is inferred from the following bequests in his will: To his daughter Betsy a "Curled Maple Tea Table & Looking Glass" inventoried at £3-15-0, to Sarah the "curled Maple Card Table and Looking Glass" inventoried at £3-6-2, and to daughter Lydia a "Dressing Table and Looking Glass" valued at £6-5-0.

When Joseph died in 1792, his son Benjamin was just past twenty-one years old. A consideration of his will and the items in the estate indicate that Benjamin had worked with his father as a joiner and was, at least, interested in the watchmaking tools. To Benjamin's brother, Joseph, when he became of age, was willed two hundred acres of farm land, which was adjacent to the thirty-eight acres and gristmill which were willed to Benjamin. Although

no mention of a sawmill has been noticed in the tax records until a later period, one strongly suspects that Joseph, the father, may have operated such a mill.

Benjamin and his bride established their home near his mill on the West Branch of Ridley Creek. This location is about a quarter mile east of the Goshen Meeting House, which is now used as a Grange Hall, and east of today's hamlet of Goshenville. The following excerpts taken from Goshen Township tax lists give some indications of Benjamin's activities:

	1795	
Benjamin Garrett	38 Acres at £5 10 S	$ 209
	1 Grist Mill	500
	1 horse	15
	2 cows	10

1796 to 1799 contained similar entries with the occupation of joiner added

	1800	
Benjamin Garrett	42 Acres @ 25	$1050
	2 horses	120
	2 cattle	30
	Grist-Mill	1200
	Saw-Mill	400
	Joiner	70
		$2470
	1806	
Benjamin Garrett	43 Acres @ 45	$1935
	Buildings	500
	Grist Mill	1200
	Saw-Mill	350
	1 horse	
	3 cattle	

In 1811 a "Join Shop" at $50 was included.

	1812	
Benjamin Garratt	34 Acres @ 37	$1278
	10 Acres Barrens @ 10	100
	Buildings at	690
	Grist Mill at	1500
	2 horses at 40	80
	1 Cattle	14
	Doz. Wool Carding	40
		$3682

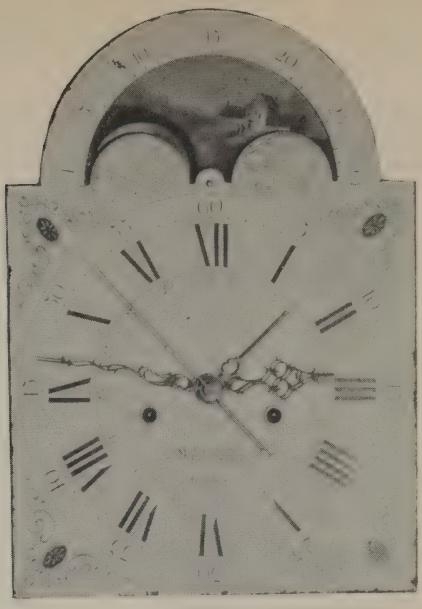
The 1813 record listed "Carding Machinery."

1820 East Goshen (Township was separated in 1817.)

Benjamin Garrett	38 Acres at 50	$1900
	35 Acres at 100	3500
	House	900
	Barn	500
	Grist Mill	1500
	2 Tenement Houses	150
	4 horses at 45	180
	2 cattle at 16	42

1821 to 1836 contained similar entries.

Figures 27, 28: The face is inscribed—Benjn. Garrett, Goshen. Note the four hands on one shaft. The walnut case is 96 inches high and has fretwork in the broken arch.



	1837	
Benjamin Garrett	10 Acres at 70	$ 700
	38 " at 28	1064
	3 " at 22	66
	35 " at 34	1190
	Buildings	
	3 horses at 70	
	1 cattle at 16	
		$5508

In 1843 the property is listed as being occupied by John Massey.

1820 United States Census Report

1 man employed 5 months	$40 wages paid
1 boy employed 5 "	3000 lbs of wool carded
1 girl employed 5 "	500 of which is spun into yarn

BENJAMIN GARRETT

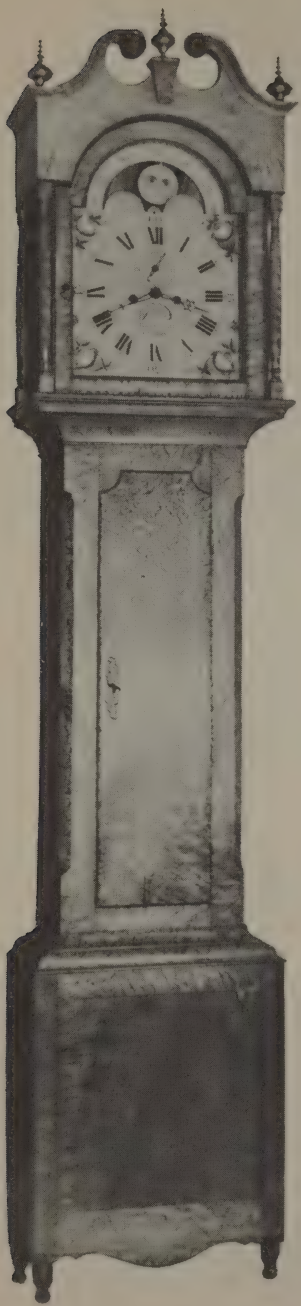
The Garrett family were active participants in the affairs of Goshen Monthly Meeting. The meeting minutes indicate that Benjamin assumed his share of responsibility in various matters. Indicative of such activity is the following advertisement which appeared in the *Village Record* on April 29, 1818:

A SCHOOL-MASTER WANTED

A single man that is well qualified for teaching a Friends school; will meet with good encouragement by applying early to

JOSEPH ELDRIDGE
JOSIAH GARRETT, or
BENJAMIN GARRETT
Committee

N.B.—No one need apply but such as can produce a good recommendation.
Eastgoshen, 4th mo. 15



Figures 29, 30: the dial is marked—Benjⁿ Garrett, Goshen. It is unusual to find a clock case of bird's-eye maple such as this.

His interest in education appears to have continued and extended beyond the confines of the Friends school. The *Village Record*, under date of November 26, 1834, carried the following advertisement:

A TEACHER WANTED

A man that is well qualified to take charge of a common country school, will meet with encouragement by applying at School. None need apply but such as come well recommended for industry and sobriety.

GEORGE GARRETT,
BENJAMIN GARRETT,
Committee

East Goshen, 11th mo. 12.

According to MMS. 35692-97 (Archives of the Chester County Historical Society) Benjamin had lumber interests in Lycoming County, Pennsylvania. On December 29, 1835, he sold a hundred acres of land in this county for $6 per acre. He also contracted for the delivery of seventy-five thousand feet of white pine boards to be delivered at Columbia on the Susquehanna River. At this time, before the extension of the railroads, this river was extensively used to bring lumber from the northern parts of Pennsylvania to Columbia and to tide water at the mouth of the Susquehanna. Further indication of his interests in Lycoming County is the fact that his son, Enos, was engaged in the lumbering business here for three decades following 1840.

As not one of his clocks is known to be marked, East Goshen, it seems likely that Benjamin discontinued this work before 1817.

In this year Goshen Township was divided into East and West leaving the Garrett home in the former area. With a grist- and sawmill, work as a fuller and wool carder, and occasional cabinet work, he fully occupied his many talents. In 1827, his wife, Debbie, died and four years later he married Esther Lewis of Radnor. After Esther's death in 1845, he gave up his occupations and retired to a home near the farm of his son, Nathan, in Willistown Township. His daughter Lydia, kept house for him here until his death, in 1856, at which time he was nearly eighty-five years old.

His Clocks

Unlike Isaac Thomas, his neighbor and early contemporary who lived in Willistown, Benjamin Garrett was decidedly moon-minded. The majority of his clocks have a moon wheel mechanism which registers the phases of this satellite. However, a parallel with Isaac Thomas is the fact that many of Benjamin's near neighbors purchased his clocks. In tracing their migrations, one frequently finds that the initial purchaser was a farmer in Goshen. Several of these timekeepers are still owned by descendants of these men, some of whom bore the name Garrett. One of the clocks made by Benjamin has been in only two households. The original purchaser, a farmer living in the Pocopson Valley, brought it to his home where it was prized by three generations of his family. Its second and present home is in the vicinity of West Chester where it continues to enhance its maker's reputation.

The clock shown as the frontispiece in this book is an exceptionally choice example of Garrett's work. Likewise, figures 25-30 give further proof of excellent proportions and choice cabinet work. Benjamin was especially adept with the use of inlay. Many of his cases have delicately carved fretwork supporting the broken arch. The scrolls often terminate in attractively executed rosettes. He was partial to the use of one central finial although he sometimes had one on either side.

Most of his clocks are found in walnut cases made from native lumber. Frequently the walnut so closely resembles mahogany that it is not easy to differentiate. One of his most handsome cases, figures 29-30, is made of bird's eye maple, having an arched top, chamfered corners, and round feet. Like some other makers. there are stories of neighbors taking a walnut or cherry log to the Garrett sawmill and having a clock case made from this material.

Typical of the charm and individuality of his handicraft, he had no stereotyped way of putting his first name on the face of his

clocks. B^{n}, Benj^{n}, and Benjamin are each found. The majority are inscribed Benj^{n} Garrett, Goshen. Only one of his clocks, the one shown in figures 25-26, has been located which has a brass face. He began his work at the end of the brass face period and at the beginning of the enamelled face era.

There are some sections of Chester County which can boast a more fertile soil than old Goshen Township, but none of them produced a joiner who has left us finer specimens of clock cases than Benjamin Garrett.

Some Garrett Genealogy

John Garrett (Garrett, Garat)

JOHN GARRETT (Garrett, Garat)
was born in England on February 2, 1635. His son

THOMAS

was baptised on May 17, 1649. He and his wife, Mary, were the parents of ten children, one of whom

WILLIAM

was married on February 19, 1668, to Ann Kirk. They resided at Harby, County of Leicester, England, between 1672 and 1684. In the latter year, William Garrett and Samuel Levis, of Harby, purchased a thousand acres in Penn's new colony. This land was located in Willistown Township, Chester County. The name, Garrett, became a familiar and honored one in this area during later decades. William settled in Upper Darby. One of his nine children,

SAMUEL

was born on May 7, 1672, at Harby. He came to America with the family and later settled on the homestead in Upper Darby. He married Jane Pennell in 1698. One of their nine children,

JOSEPH

was born on February 25, 1701. When he was twenty one years old, he married Mary Sharpless. They settled on a tract of land located in Goshen, now East Goshen, adjacent to the present Goshen Friends Meeting House. One of their ten children,

JOSEPH

was born on March 12, 1743. He married Charity Collins, also of Goshen. Joseph inherited two hundred and fifty acres of the homestead where he operated a farm and a gristmill. As power for the latter, he used water from the west branch of Ridley Creek. The oldest of Joseph and Charity's six children

BENJAMIN

was a particularly versatile individual. In addition to a farm, he operated a grist mill, a sawmill, was a fuller, spun wool, was a cabinetmaker and assembled clocks. The details of his life and work are presented in the preceding pages. In 1793, he married Debbie Lewis. Their children were Lydia, Nathan, Enos, and Debbie. The sons continued the family tradition for fecundity.

Figure 31: Photograph of a water color made by Bayard Taylor in 1838. It shows the West Chester Town Clock as it appeared on the town's first Court House. The original water color is in the Chester County Historical Society.

JOHN HALL, FIRST CARETAKER OF WEST CHESTER'S TOWN CLOCK

John Hall does not immediately identify a particular citizer of West Chester as this name has been borne simultaneously by several individuals since the town was incorporated as a borough nearly one hundred and fifty years ago. According to his tombstone the clockmaker who bore this name began life on January 21, 1793. At the age of five years he came to West Chester from near Newport, Delaware, where he was born. He was taken into the home of his uncle and aunt, George and Jane Cochran. George's activities as a clock- and watchmaker have already been discussed. At an early age John began to learn these trades in his uncle's shop. Apparently his uncle considered that he had genuine aptitude for this work because, in the former's will, (Will Book 11-175) "all Watchmakers tools" were bequeathed "to John Hall, my Sister's Son." The will was dated November 13, 1806, at which time John was not yet fourteen years old. That he was in business before he was twenty-one is evidenced in the following advertisement which appeared in the *Chester & Delaware Federalist*, a local newspaper, of April 21, 1813, in which Harper Pearson advertised hats for sale "in gay-street next door to J. Hall, Clock and Watchmaker." The following year the tax lists of West Chester recorded John Hall as "Watchmaker." According to the diary of a local citizen of this period, the location of his shop was on the south side of Gay Street east of Walnut Street.

Between September 15th and December 5, 1814, during the latter part of the War of 1812, when it was feared that the British might attempt to take Philadelphia, John Hall served as a Sergeant in Captain Titus Taylor's Company known as the "American Greys." This company was composed of men from the vicinity of West Chester and included John's next-door neighbor, Harper Pearson, the hatter. It was a part of the Second Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, Light Infantry, under the command of Colonel Louis Bache. It was attached to the brigade of militia stationed at Camp Marcus Hook.

While our clockmaker did not see actual combat duty, this participation accounts for the presence of a G.A.R. flag and emblem on his grave in Oakland Cemetery. These decorations may indicate participation in either the War of 1812 or in the Civil War.

After 1815, the tax enumerator recorded John's occupation under various captions—Clockmaker, Watchmaker, Storekeeper. His name was always classified under or with the "Single Freeman," indicating that he was never married.

One grandfather clock has been located, inside the case of which is a paper which reads—"Made in 1825 by John Hall, case made by Thomas Ogden." Although there is no name on the dial of this clock, the authenticity of the record is unquestioned. It was made for John Forsythe, the grandfather of the present owner. According to family tradition, it has never been away from the farm since it was taken there in 1825. Indeed, during the past sixty-five years, there has been no need for it to be removed, as the present octogenarian owner is particularly adept as a clock repairman. The case is made of mahogany and is eighty-eight inches high. The dial is enamelled iron, having painted roses in the corners. The landscape-seascape painted on the moon wheel shows a cottage with a thatched roof and a ship flying the Union Jack, the British national flag, indicating English origin. The works have a night string and are of the eight-day type

It is unlikely that John's business included the assembling of very many clocks, since this trade in Chester County was largely over by 1820. However, he was well known and patronized as a clock and watch repairman. Watch papers bearing his name are occasionally found in old watches. One of these now in the Museum of the Chester County Historical Society reads as follows:

JOHN HALL
CLOCK & WATCHMAKER
Gay Street
WEST CHESTER, PA.

An index to his occupation during his latter years is depicted in the following advertisement in the *Village Record* on May 9, 1848:

WATCHES and JEWELRY

The subscriber has just received a good assortment of GOLD and SILVER LEVER WATCHES
Gold and Silver anchor Watches
Gold and Silver Lepine do
Quarter and English Verge do
Also a handsome assortment of Jewelry and Silver Ware; Gold Pens, Gold Guard and Vest Chains, and Spectacles, with a variety of other articles.
Gay Street JOHN HALL
West Chester, April 25, 1848

John Hall died in West Chester on March 21, 1867. His tombstone has inscribed upon it the compass and square indicative of his membership in the Order of Free Masons. He was a member of the West Chester Lodge No. 322 A.Y.M. The March 26, 1867 issue of a local newspaper, the *American Republican & Chester County Democrat*, reported that the members of this lodge attended the funeral in a body. The *Village Record*, another news-

paper, on the same date published an article about John's demise under the heading "Death of the Oldest Inhabitant of West Chester."

There are a number of facts which signify that he was a benevolent and public minded citizen. The Directory of the Borough of West Chester for 1857-58, on page 27, contains the following statement:

> JOHN HALL, Watchmaker,—an old and respected inhabitant,—the faithful curator and regulator of the Town Clock—has just now erected, and presented to the Borough,—a beautiful Sun Dial, on a neat and substantial marble pedestal planted on the south side of the Court House.

The brass face of this dial is inscribed "John Hall, June 1857." In very small print at the base of the dial is found—"Made by Wm. J. Young & Son, Philadelphia." This evidence of John's generosity is still witnessing to the donor's interest in time. Throughout the winter months the dial is protected by a metal cover so hinged that it may be raised if anyone wishes to see it.

Additional proof of John's philanthropic spirit is indicated in his will (Will Book 15-560) a part of which reads as follows:

> I give and bequeath to my friend, Walter Hibbard, of the Borough of West Chester, the sum of two thousand dollars in trust, nevertheless, to and for the use and for the uses and purposes herein after mentioned and declared—that is to say, in trust, to manage and render productive the said sum of money by investing the same in mortgages or judgment, on Real Estate, Loans, of the United States, of the State of Pennsylvania, of the city of Philadelphia, of the county of Chester, of the Borough of West Chester, or in the stock of any incorporated Bank or Banks, . . . until Such time as a charitable or benevolent institution or Society shall be legally incorporated in the said Borough of West Chester . . . for the benefit and relief of the deserving inhabitants of said Borough.

In commenting upon the provisions of this will, one of the local newspapers referred to it as "A Sensible Bequest." We see here some of the seeds and an awareness of the need, which a half century later, led to the establishment of the West Chester Community Chest and the West Chester Foundation.

Among other provisions of the will was a bequest of three thousand dollars to his cousin, George Cochran, Sr., of Londonderry Township in Chester County.

The inventory of John Hall's private property (Papers 15560 Register of Wills Office) gives but little indication of his occupation in previous years. The following items are the only ones bearing on his trade: Silver Watch $20., Movement of a Watch $10., Watch Key & Seal $5., Clock $2. However, as contemporary citizens of West Chester look at or listen to the town clock, they owe a debt of gratitude to John Hall, a public spirited and community minded inhabitant during the formative years of the borough.

"My time is everybody's"

Figure 32: West Chester's Town Clock as it appears today on top of the County Court House. The diameter of the clock face is about five feet.

WEST CHESTER'S TOWN CLOCK

During the decade between 1830 and 1840, the borough of West Chester greatly expanded and developed. There was a sanguine expectancy and faith in the town's future, which caused a noteworthy increase in its buildings and population. The advent of the railroad, the erection of the present National Bank of Chester County, the building of the Chester County Hotel (now the Mansion House), and the pioneering spirit radiated by William Everhart, the local merchant prince, were typical of this period.

On September 26, 1835, a meeting of local citizens was held at the hotel kept by Samson Babb to consider the project of obtaining a town clock. David Townsend, Cashier of the Bank of Chester County, presided as Chairman while William Darlington served as Secretary of the meeting. "John Hall, Samson Babb, and Philip Price were appointed a committee to ascertain the cost of a Town Clock of sufficient power to warn every family in the borough of the time as it passed, to be placed upon the Court house." Another committee consisting of William Williamson, Esq., James Tillison, James Powell, John Marshall, and Robert Irwin was appointed to obtain subscriptions for the purchase of the clock. The subscription paper read as follows:

> We whose names are hereunto subscribed do promise to pay to David Townsend, on order, the sums set opposite our respective names, to be appropriated towards the erection of a Town Clock, to be placed upon the Court House, in the borough of West Chester, so soon as a sufficient sum can be obtained for that purpose. September 29, 1835.

The Bank of Chester County headed the list with a subscription of $100. Nearly two hundred citizens subscribed varying amounts towards this project, the total reaching nearly $1,000. Some of the well-known subscribers were:

Judge Darlington
William Darlington
William H. Dillingham
Henry S. Evans
William Everhart
Joseph J. Lewis
Ziba Pyle
Nathan H. Sharpless
Enos Smedley
David Townsend
John W. Townsend
William Williamson
Dr. W. Worthington

So enthusiastic and cooperative were the citizens of the town that plans for the clock went into action rapidly. Some difference of opinion was expressed as to what clockmaker should be selected to erect it. Some people are reported to have favored the selection of a man from Honey Brook. At this time David M. Anderson was a clockmaker in this township. However, there soon was a

good degree of unity in selecting Isaiah Lukens, a well-known clockmaker of Philadelphia. Isaiah was the son of Seneca Lukens, a farmer and talented clockmaker of Horsham Meeting, Montgomery County. Having learned the business in his boyhood under his father's tutilage, he became highly skilled in this trade. He had but recently installed the big clock in Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, at a cost of $2,000.

The works of West Chester's Town Clock are an eight-day movement made by the Seth Thomas firm of Connecticut. The bell, whose mellow tones have been familiar to local residents for eleven decades, is inscribed—"Cast by J. Willbank, Philadelphia, 1836." The striking weight has a mass of nearly eight hundred pounds while the running weight is about one hundred and fifty pounds. Originally, the clock was wound by hand, a rather arduous task. In more recent years this work has been performed by an electric motor.

On September 3, 1836, less than a year from the time that the public meeting was held to promote the project, the town clock was put in service on top of the old Court House. For the past one hundred and ten years with but few lapses this instrument has fulfilled the purpose originally envisioned for it. However, today, unless the direction of the wind is favorable, it cannot always be guaranteed that it will "warn every family of the borough of the time" as the limits of West Chester have been greatly extended since 1836.

The question naturally arose as to what party or institution was to be responsible for the care and ownership of the new town clock. The Chester County Cabinet of Science was asked to accept possession, but appears to have declined. On October 11, 1837, a petition was presented by a local committee to have John Hall selected as caretaker of the town clock. He was appointed to this service at a small annual stipend and faithfully fulfilled this assignment until 1862. When the present Court House was erected in 1846, the clock was moved from its first location to the spire of the new building. From this position it has watched over the borough for the past century. The accompanying pictures show the clock in each of its settings.

When age required John Hall to give up the care, his duties were taken over by William Sharpless. After twenty years of service as "Town Clock physician" William was succeeded in 1882, by William H. Freeman, who, in turn was followed by William S. Hill. With the advent of electricity as a community source of lighting,

the clock was illuminated at night, thus surpassing the fondest hopes and anticipations of its founders. This aspect of its service has been curtailed during the past decade due to two causes. During World War II, along with other city illuminations, it suffered a "black-out." Again since the end of the war, the threatened coal famine, caused by striking coal miners, occasioned a brief "dim-out."

For a time prior to 1926, when Joseph W. Belt took over the care of the clock, some local citizens thought that its usefulness was over as it was not giving dependable service. However, for the past twenty years, under the expert ministrations of Mr. Belt the old clock has completely redeemed itself as an accurate and reliable timekeeper. Recently, when Mr. Belt was showing a group of clock enthusiasts this venerable old mechanism, he said that, with proper care, it should be good for another hundred years. This seems to be a safe statement, provided the present caretaker's skill is continued by future generations.

Figures 33, 34: the dial is marked–Caleb Hibbard, WILLISTOWN. The case is walnut and has well balanced symmetry.

CALEB HIBBARD—CLOCKMAKER BY INHERITANCE

The boyhood years of Caleb Hibbard, Jr. were spent on his father's farm located about a mile east of Sugartown in Willistown Township. His father had been given fifty acres of the Hibberd tract in 1774. Ten years later Caleb, Sr. bought his brother Joseph's farm of about one hundred acres. The township tax records for 1799 show: that Caleb was assessed for "176 acres at $10 per acre, 2 stone houses, 2 log houses, tanyard and buildings, 2 horses, 4 cattle, and a Saw Mill." Subsequent tax records indicate that he continued to operate his farm in conjunction with the tanyard and sawmill. It was in this setting that Caleb, Jr. spent his boyhood. As his grandfather, Isaac Thomas, Chester County's most prolific clockmaker, lived only a few miles distant, it appears likely that the desire to become a cabinetmaker and clockmaker was incubated in this setting.

According to the *Sharpless Genealogy* (page 317) Caleb served seven years apprenticeship at the cabinetmaking trade and then a like period in learning the clock- and watchmaking business. It is not certain with whom he learned these trades. It would be a likely assumption that the cabinet work was spent with his grandfather or with his uncle, Mordecai Thomas. Since his name does not appear in the Willistown tax lists until 1809, it is reasonable

to assume that his second apprenticeship was served away from home. By this date he was twenty-seven years of age. For the following nine years he was taxed as follows:

1809	Caleb Hibberd Jr.	Trade	Single	Freeman	
1810	" " "	"	"	"	
1811	" " "	" 40	"	"	
1812-14	" " "	" 50	"	"	
1815-18	" " "	"	"	"	1 horse

During this period Caleb apparently carried on the clockmaking business at his father's farm.

By 1818, the clockmaking era of Chester County was nearly over. It would seem that local demands in the Willistown area had been well supplied by Isaac and Mordecai Thomas, by Benjamin Garrett, and by Caleb Hibbard. Like many other Chester County Friends of this period, Caleb migrated to Ohio. During the winter of 1818-19 he was at Smithfield, in Belmont County. He must have been in Ohio before his final departure from Pennsylvania as he took title to a property in Harrison County, Ohio, on November 8, 1817. Soon after he became a resident of Ohio he married Mirtilla Stowe. The wedding occurred at Roscoe in Coshocton County in 1819. Mirtilla and her father had come to Ohio from Plattsburg, New York. This marriage was soon reflected in Chester County. Goshen Monthly Meeting Minutes report that Caleb was "complained of for marriage out." However, he was permitted to retain his membership, despite this breach of Quaker etiquette, and his certificate of membership was forwarded to the meeting at Flushing, Ohio.

Caleb and Mirtilla spent most of their life on a farm located on the border of Harrison and Tuscarawas Counties. Apparently he did not pursue the trades in which he had been apprenticed in his earlier years in Pennsylvania. In 1832, he resided in Barnesville, Ohio, for a short time. Here he set up a silversmithing shop in his home. Two silver spoons engraved with the name—"Mirtilla S. Hibbard" are now highly prized in the family of his descendants. He soon tired of life in Barnesville and repurchased his old farm where he died in 1835. He is buried in the Friends Grave Yard at Freeport, Harrison County, Ohio.

Caleb Hibbard qualifies as a clockmaker as does no other craftsman of our county in that he spent a total of fourteen years in learning the cabinet- and clockmaking trades. Today, his clocks are scattered from Brooklyn, New York, to California. The examples now in these places have been taken there by Chester County families. When Caleb moved to Ohio, he took with him one of

his early clocks. This timepiece is now in the home of his second great-granddaughter where it is faithfully measuring time. However, it was rescued from a hay mow by its present owner's grandfather some half century ago. This clock has a cherry case which is a tribute to its maker's skill in woodwork. It is about eight and a half feet in height, has a broken arch, a moon wheel, and an eight-day movement. The enamelled face is inscribed "Caleb Hibbard, Chester County." After carefully inspecting this clock the writer believes that the face inscription was added after the clock left Pennsylvania. Nine other clocks which have been located are inscribed "Caleb Hibbard, Willistown." On some of these the last name is spelled Hibberd.

Among the interesting Hibbard clocks is one which was first owned by Aaron Garrett, a farmer of Willistown Township who died in 1816. After an ownership outside the Garrett family it was repurchased by Aaron's son. At a later period this owner sold it to his sister for the sum of thirty-three dollars in order to purchase a watch. The latter was more portable, and the male owner had no prospects of having his own home at that time. This clock is now a highly prized utilatarian and ornamental piece in the home of the first owner's great-grandson.

The Caleb Hibbard clock now in California has a moon wheel. The present owner reports that "it keeps perfect time and is one of my prized possessions." A recent clockman upon inspecting it said that the works had been made in Scotland. Fortunately, it is still owned by one whose maiden name was Hibberd. For nearly a century this clock remained in its native heath of Willistown.

The Hibbard clock in Brooklyn was also in Chester County for a century before it migrated to the Empire State. Inside of its case is written in white chalk—"Cleaned by John Pittman." It is also marked—"Cleaned 1896 by Peter Worrell, Sugartown, Pa."

The clock pictured in figures 33 and 34 has pleasing lines. It is still owned by a family whose ancestors lived in the Willistown area. In fact, it is now nearer the place where it was made than any of the other nine Hibbard clocks. Some of the cases of these are made of walnut, some of cherry, and, at least one, of veneered mahogany.

The three generations of Willistown Quaker clockmakers, Isaac Thomas, his son, Mordecai, and grandson, Caleb Hibbard, have each left behind them wholesome "footprints in the sands of time."

Family Background

The maternal family background of Caleb Hibbard is traced in the discussion dealing with his grandfather, Isaac Thomas, and that of his uncle, Mordecai Thomas, each of whom was an active clockmaker. His paternal family background is equally rooted in Chester County.

JOSIAH HIBBERD

emigrated to Pennsylvania from England before 1692. On October 9, 1698, he married Ann Bonsall. Their home was in Darby Township, now a part of Delaware County but then in Chester County. In addition to owning land in Darby, Josiah purchased five hundred acres in Willistown Township, Chester County. Josiah and Ann had the following children: John, Joseph, Josiah, Abraham, Mary, Benjamin, Elizabeth, Sarah, Isaac, Ann, and Jacob. Of these

BENJAMIN HIBBERD

was born in 1707. He settled in Willistown on a part of his father's land. In 1732, he married Phebe Sharpless. Their children were Josiah, Jane, Hannah, Joseph, Benjamin, Caleb, and Phebe. All of this family were members of Goshen Monthly Meeting. Of them

CALEB HIBBARD

was born on December 1, 1742. He changed the spelling of his last name substituting an "a" for the "e". He learned the tanning business during his youth and combined this activity with that of farming and operating a sawmill. Caleb married Phebe Thomas on November 18, 1767. She was the daughter of Isaac Thomas whose farm and mills were located only a few miles from the Hibberd farm. Phebe and Caleb had the following children: Mary, William, Phebe, Elizabeth, Hannah, Rhoda, Caleb, Isaac, Martha, Samuel, and Esther. Of them

CALEB HIBBARD JR.

became a clockmaker. He was born on November 19, 1781. In 1818, he left Chester County, going to Ohio where he married Mirtilla Stowe in 1819. Their children were: Hiram, Edmund, Harriet, and Lucinda.

HIRAM HIBBARD

was born in Ohio on February 21, 1821. He learned the trades of cabinetmaker and undertaker at Cadiz, Ohio. On March 30, 1843, he was married and began business in Barnesville at this period. His children were: Francis W., Edmund, Mary Florence, Otis, John Hiram, and Jessie Leona. Some of the descendants of Francis W. Hibbard are now residents of Barnesville.

J. M. HOLLIS

Between April 11 and October 10, 1821, the *Village Record* carried the following advertisement:

J. M. HOLLIS
CLOCK & WATCHMAKER

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has opened shop in the borough of West Chester, in Gay Street, two doors above the Cross Keys' Inn, where any work in his line will be thankfully received and faithfully executed. His former customers in the vicinity of Downingtown, are informed that Mr. Joseph Hunt and Mr. Wm. H. Brown of that place, will receive any work they may be inclined to favor him with, which will be carefully finished and returned on the 4th Saturday of every month. A continuance of custom is respectfully solicited.
Westchester April 11 tm 37

Several July issues of the same newspaper in 1821 carried the following notice:

A JOURNEYMAN CLOCK MAKER

Will find constant employment by applying to the Subscriber. None but a good workman need apply.
Westchester, July 25, 1821 J. M. HOLLIS

This venture closely paralleled several others of this period and was of short duration. As Hollis was not included in the West Chester tax lists, it appears that he was in the borough less than a year. In his advertisement he refers to a previous shop located in Downingtown. The East Caln Township tax records for 1820 and 1821 list Joseph Hollis as "an inmate" indicating that he was married. Downingtown is located in this township. His whereabouts before coming to Downingtown and after leaving West Chester have not been learned.

Figures 35, 36: the brass face is inscribed — Joshua Humphrys, Charlestown. The "night string" is evident. This clock is in the Chester County Historical Society.

JOSHUA HUMPHREY, PRE-REVOLUTIONARY CLOCKMAKER

The clockmaker of Chester County named Joshua Humphrey needs to be differentiated from his contemporary who bore the same name. The latter was a ship builder, naval architect, and was known as the "Father of the American Navy." If there was any family relationship between the clockmaker and the Humphreys who were distinguished in the naval and military history of the United States, it was not a close one. Neither has it been possible to find any relationship between Joshua, the clockmaker, and his contemporary in Philadelphia named Richard Humphreys. The latter was a prominent gold-and silversmith.

The first appearance of his name in the tax lists was in 1764 when he was classified with the single freemen. The following three years he continued to be classified in this category. Although no occupation is designated for him, three clocks inscribed with his name have been located which are also marked Charlestown. This is clear-cut proof of his occupation at this period. His movements during the next few years are indicated in the following tax records:

Figure 37: The brass dial is inscribed — Joshua Humphreys, East Whiteland. This clock is more ornate than the one shown in figure 36. The walnut case was made about 1772.

			Tax S	D
Tredyffrin Township 1769				
Joshua Humphrey				1–3
Tredyffrin 1770				
Joshua Humphreys	8 ac & Dwelling @ £ 10 pr ac			–9–
	1 house, 1 cow			–1–6
	A clockmaker			–5–
				1–5–6
East Whiteland Township 1771				
Joshua Humphreys	39, 40 Acres, 3 horses, 1 cow, 3 sheep			
	Clockmaker			
East Whiteland 1772				
Joshua Humphreys	80 Acres & Buildings @ 17£			–15–3
	2 horses, 2 cattle			3–
	Clockmaker			2–8
				1– –6
East Whiteland 1773				
Joshua Humphreys	80 Acres & buildings @ 17£			–15–3
	3 horses & 2 cattle			3–
	A Clockmaker			2–6
			L	1– 1–3

Charlestown, Tredyffrin, and East Whiteland Townships are adjacent to each other. (See map inside back cover).

Three of his clocks marked "Charlestown" and three marked "East Whiteland" have been found. They each have faces and works made of brass. Joshua was somewhat careless with his orthography; on two of his clocks his last name is spelled "Humphry" and on another it is Humphrys. This carelessness did not carry over to his workmanship. His clocks are well made and have a charm and simplicity which is most attractive. Each of his Charlestown clocks has thirty-hour movements, is wound by pulling a chain, and all have rather plain walnut cases. The clock pictured in figures 35 and 36 illustrate these characteristics. The name plate shown on this face appears to have been inscribed either by Joshua himself, or by someone whose regular trade was not in this line. The cases of the Charlestown clocks are about eight feet high.

The clock illustrated in figure 37 is inscribed "Joshua Humphreys, East Whiteland." It is considerably more ornate than those made in Charlestown. This one is seven and a half feet tall, has a broken arch top, eight-day works, a brass moon dial, and a case of walnut. It also has delicately carved rosettes at the ends of the scrolls of the broken-arch. Inside the case of this timepiece is found, in the usual white chalk, "Cleaned by John Pittman, 1812." No evidence has been found as to whether Joshua made the cases for his clocks or purchased them from a local cabinetmaker.

Joshua Humphrey is especially noteworthy among our county's clockmakers on at least two counts. Six of his clocks have been found which were definitely made before the Revolutionary War. No other Chester County clockmakers except the Chandlees have this record. Another unusual feature concerning him, (and to the historian an unsatisfactory one)is that it has not been possible to find any trace of what happened to him, or where he went, after 1773.

Family Background

JOHN HUMPHREY

was a resident of Philadelphia in 1761. According to Deed Book F-2-105 he bought three hundred and fifty acres in Charlestown Township, Chester County in this year. Two years later he settled upon a part of this tract. John and his wife, Catherine, had the following children: David, Morgan, Ann, Elizabeth, Thomas, Catherine, Daniel, John, and Esther. Of them

DAVID HUMPHREY

was born on May 8, 1700. He spent most of his life in Charlestown Township. Pennypacker's "History of Phoenixville and Vicinity" reports that David Humphrey settled in the Pickering Valley in 1725. This history also claims that he built a tannery on his farm about 1728. In 1730 David married Catherine, daughter of Evan and Magdalen Lewis of Whiteland Township, Chester County. Tax records indicate that David was a farmer and ran a tannery. His tomb stone in the Charlestown Presbyterian Grave Yard is inscribed: "In Memory of David Humpriheys who departed this life August 27th 1774 aged 80 years." David and Catherine had the following children: Magdalen, Jonathan, Samuel, Sarah, Esther, John, and Joshua. Of them

JOSHUA HUMPHREY

was born before 1744. His childhood appears to have been spent on his father's farm. His older brothers, Jonathan and John, continued to live and work in Charlestown Township after reaching adulthood. John took over his father's farm and tannery, but left these occupations to participate in the Revolutionary War. Joshua worked as a clockmaker first, in Charlestown, then in Tredyffrin, and later in East Whiteland Township. After 1773 no record of his whereabouts has been found.

"I am old and worn as my face appears
For I've walked on Time for a 100 years.
Many have fallen since I began,
Many will fall ere my race I've run.
I've burried the world with its hopes and fears,
In my long, long march of 100 years."

A copy of this motto was found inside an old grandfather clock which has been owned by four generations of the same family in New Jersey.

Figures 38, 39: the inscription on the dial is—Isaac Jackson, Newgarden. The walnut case is 90 inches high. The face is brass with the silvered hour band marked off in 48 spaces. This clock has only one hand and has a 30-hour movement. It is in the Chester County Historical Society.

THE JACKSON FAMILY

Isaac, the Immigrant

Isaac has been an especially favorite name in the Jackson family. The Immigrant, Isaac, and his wife, Ann, gave this name to their fifth, tenth, and twelfth child. The first two Isaacs died in infancy, when the family was still in Ireland; the last died in his early teens, soon after the family was established in America. Since he was their last child his generation did not include an adult named Isaac.

The story of Isaac's dream in Ireland and of the family's locating their home at Harmony Grove, in London Grove Township, Chester County, in fulfillment of the dream, has often been told. The fact that Isaac and Ann's oldest daughter, Rebecca Starr, preceded them to America and was living in London Grove Township was a factor in their finding the answer to Isaac's dream. Soon after 1725, Isaac took title to a choice tract of nearly four hundred acres on which the home, Harmony Grove, was located. This property continued to be owned by the Jackson family for five generations covering a period of more than one hundred and fifty years.

Although he was sixty years old when he came to America, Isaac was still an active and vigorous man. He was an alert participant in the affairs of his community. He and his family actively shared in the work and concerns of New Garden Monthly Meeting to which they brought their membership from Carlow Monthly Meeting in Ireland on October 9, 1725. It appears that a considerable amount of his time was spent in the weaving business as he is listed in the tax records as a "weaver." In his will (Papers 1378 Register of Wills Office) he calls himself "Weaver." The inventory of his property includes old looms, warping bars, old check reel and big wheel, indicative of his occupation.

Isaac Jackson died in the autumn of 1750, at which time he was nearly eighty-six. Extant records relating to him report that he was highly esteemed as a man noted for "honesty, sobriety, and uprightness." He willed the property where he lived to his son William.

Honest William

The above appelation associated with William Jackson's name is indicative of his character. Like his father he worked as a farmer and as a weaver. He and his wife, Katharine, were the parents of ten children who assisted them in the operation of the activities at Harmony Grove. The family pattern of life closely paralleled that of William's parents. He was an energetic and religiously minded Quaker. He lived to be eighty years old and to see his children become useful citizens. His youngest son, John, continued to cultivate the fertile valley at Harmony Grove while his oldest son, Isaac supplemented his agricultural activities with clockmaking.

Isaac Jackson,
The Clockmaker of New Garden

Isaac Jackson was born at the family homestead, Harmony Grove, on July 2, 1734. Little has been recorded about his early years. As the oldest child in a large family on a Chester County farm in the pre-Revolutionary War period it may be safe to infer that he learned how to work. Both his father and his grandfather were weavers in addition to their farming pursuits; hence Isaac had an opportunity to cultivate mechanical aptitudes. The atmosphere of the Quaker home in which he was reared included, in addition to work and religion, some cultivation of intellectual interests. Two hundred years ago, before the availability of either private or public schools in Chester County, parents appear to have been decidedly

successful in molding the minds and developing the personalities of their children. Indeed, it is by no means certain that our current gadgets of modernity, which have so successfully removed the burdens of physical labor, have brought us equally compensating gains in developing the lives of our children.

On November 11, 1755, the Minutes of New Garden Meeting report, "Isaac Jackson, son of William Jackson requests our cert. to Nottingham M. Mtg." "Certificate approved and signed the 27th of 12th mo. 1755." In view of the fact that Isaac became a clockmaker and as Benjamin Chandlee, a highly skilled Quaker clockmaker, was located at Nottingham at this time, circumstantial evidence indicates that Isaac went there to learn the trade of a clockmaker. The Chandlees lived only some fourteen miles from Isaac's boyhood home. The return to his home is indicated in another New Garden Monthly Meeting record: "Isaac Jackson produced a certificate from Nottingham Mo. Mtg. bearing date, the 21st: 5mo. 1757." Between this time and 1762, he was taxed as a resident of London Grove Township.

Among fifteen of his clocks which have come to the attention of the writer, one has inscribed on its face "Isaac Jackson, London Grove, 1761." This clock has an enamelled face which indicates that it is not the original. However, it appears reasonable to suppose that the wording on the face was copied from the original brass one. In 1761, Isaac was still living in London Grove Township but moved to New Garden Township the following year.

According to the *Jackson Genealogy* Isaac's first marriage was with Hannah Miller. If this is correct, this Hannah must have died because he married Hannah Jackson, a distant cousin, on May 13, 1762. This Hannah was a granddaughter of Ephraim Jackson who had come to Chester County, Pennsylvania, from England in 1687. In anticipation of this marriage William Jackson deeded two hundred acres of land in New Garden Township to his son, Isaac, on April 10, 1762 (Deed Book K-14-222). This property was located adjacent to and southeast of New Garden Meeting House. Here Isaac and Hannah founded a home which represented an enriching and stabilizing influence on the community for four decades.

The following excerpts, taken from the tax records of New Garden Township relating to Isaac Jackson, give some indication of his operations:

	1763		
The Kings Tax		£1-6 0	
	1765		
Refusseth to Sign a List			
200 Acres of land with builds @ 15 Pyr		13.6	
2 horses, 2 cattle, 10 sheep		3.9	
		17.3	
	Doubled		1.14.6
	1767		
150 acres & Dwelling @ £ 12 pr A		0–10–9	
50 Do of Woodland @ £ 7 pr a		0– 5–3	
2 horses, 4 cattle, 6 sheep, 1 servant		6–8	
Clockmaker		5–	
		1– 7–9	

1768 to 1778 contain listings similar to those for 1767 with occupation as clockmaker always included. In 1797, under occupation he is listed as "Sil:smith."

	1781		
200 acres & Buildings		£550	
2 horses		20	
2 cattle		20	
Clockmaker		20	
		£610	£8–4–6

Similar data was listed for the years 1782 to 1790

	1791		
200 acres & blds a 40		£400	
3 horses		30	
6 cows & trade		54	
		484	2–13–5
	1805		
200 acres @ 10		$2000	
1 house		100	
barn		70	
stable		30	
Shop		20	
2 horses, 60, 5 cattle 60		120	
		$2340	Tax $5.40

In 1806 and 1807, the listings differentiate Isaac Jackson, Sr. and Isaac Jackson, Jr. The tax evaluations for 1806 are the same as those for 1805, but the tax is doubled, being $10.80.

After the death of Isaac Jackson, on June 27, 1807, his son, Isaac Jr., who was executor of the estate, divided the property into three tracts. He sold the house including one hundred and five acres to Enoch Lewis, son-in-law of Isaac, Sr., and husband of Alice Jackson. The Lewises enlarged the dwelling and on November 1, 1808, opened the famous New Garden Boarding School for Boys. In 1812, Enoch purchased the adjoining tract of sixty-five acres from Emmor Kimber, his brother-in-law. Six years later he bought fifty-nine acres from Isaac Jackson, Jr. which made Enoch owner of all the land which had previously been owned by his father-in-law, the clockmaker.

In his *Memoirs of Enoch Lewis*, Joseph J. Lewis describes his grandfather, Isaac Jackson, as follows:

> as a man of considerable prominence among Friends and an earnest advocate of the emancipation of Slaves. His house for a number of years was a station on the underground way by which many escaped .... He was exceedingly skillful and ingenious as an artisan, and made himself, the greater part of the tools and implements he needed. He had two shops—one suited for blacksmith work and one for clockmakers work and when he could do nothing out of doors, employed himself in one or the other in some handicraft labor.

Anyone as industrious as Isaac Jackson is claimed to have been should have accumulated a considerable degree of economic security. Such an anticipation is indicated in his will (Will Book 11—566) which reads as follows:

I, Isaac Jackson of New Garden, in the county of Chester and State of Pennsylvania, Clock Maker, do make this my last Will and Testament as follows, viz.

Having heretofore given to each of my two sons Joseph Jackson and William Jackson the sum of one hundred Pounds, I now bequeath to each of my other sons Isaac Jackson and Samuel Jackson the like sum of one hundred Pounds; and to my Daughter Catharine Pugh, (widow) in consideration of the difficulties attendant upon her situation, the sum of Thirty seven pounds and ten shillings, lawful money of this State. The residue of my Estate to be disposed of as herein after directed—

I do hereby authorize and empower the executor of this my last Will herein after named, to dispose of all my real estate, and to make a Deed or Deeds or other conveyance in law for the whole or any part thereof, as fully and absolutely as I myself could have done: The amount of which, together with my personal estate, to be divided, in eleven equal shares, among my children, viz Joseph Jackson, William Jackson, Mary Jackson, Hannah Jackson, Catharine Pugh, Susanna Kimber, Isaac Jackson, Phebe Jackson, Alice Lewis, Rebecca Jackson and Samuel Jackson: but having heretofore given to my Daughter Hannah Catharine Susanna and Alice the sum of Fifty Pounds each, my will is that these sums be considered as in part of their respective legacies above mentioned.

Moreover I nominate and constitute my Nephew John Philips and my son in law Emmor Kimber the joint guardians of my minor son Samuel.

Lastly I nominate and appoint my beloved son Isaac Jackson sole executor of this my will, and my much esteemed nephew John Philips to advise and assist him therein as occasions may require—In testimory whereof I set my hand and seal this twenty ninth day of the Fifth month 1807—

ISAAC JACKSON

Signed, Sealed, published and declared by the said Isaac Jackson, as his last Will and Testament, in the presence of us
DAVID BROWN affmd
HANNAH BROWN not present
JAMES JACKSON—affmd

Executor affmd.

The inventory of Isaac's estate (Papers 5377, Register of Wills Office) contain a detailed description of his property. In addition to items relating to household goods and farming implements, those listed below indicate his handicraft pursuits:—

Files, drills, vice, wire, letterstamps, etc.	
Gold scales and weights, Shears, Lot of Smith tools & anvil	
Lot of carpenter tools. 19 lb. lead.	
Set of tools for making pewter Porringers	$12.00
Machine for cutting teeth in clock wheels	15.00
Spoon mold and polishing tools	2.00
1 clock	15.00
Wheel for grinding razors	2.50
259 lb. of Pewter	35.00
167 lb. of Brass	20.00
20 Pewter Porringers	6.60
Lot of Crucibles	.75
2 small iron lathes	3.00

From items in the above list it appears that Isaac was also a pewterer and probably cast brass. In 1875, when the Jackson family held their Sesqui-Centennial Gathering at Harmony Grove reference is made (page 11 in the *Jackson Genealogy*) to a "pewter porringer, cast by Isaac Jackson, the clockmaker, which was suspended by a chain to the pump at the old spring."

At one time in the tax records, he was listed as a silversmith, and as many of his clocks have all or part of their faces plated with silver the query arises as to what extent he worked with this metal. Did he ever make silver or pewter spoons in the spoon mold mentioned in the inventory? If he did, are any of his spoons now identifiable by a hall-mark such as I Jackson, or I. I.? At least, the evidence appears to give some credence to the surmise that he may have made spoons.

His Clocks

Isaac Jackson's clocks present a greater degree of uniformity and simplicity than those of any other Chester County maker. The clock cases show a sense of proportion and balance which is graceful. Their lack of ornamentation and very plain design suggest that Isaac may have made them himself. He was in no sense a cabinetmaker and the cases of his early clocks make no pretense in showing the special dexterity of one skilled in this art. Only one case has been found which has a broken arch top. As this one has chamfered edges on the waist and base, with veneer on the face door, it evidently was one of his later products and it seems likely that the case was made by a regular cabinetmaker. Nearly all of his clocks are in cases made of walnut. They vary in height from seven and one half to about eight feet and usually are constructed with wooden pegs. Finials are rare, and when they do occur they are severely plain, attesting to his Quaker convictions of simplicity.

Moon dial mechanisms have not been found on any of his clocks. Most of them however, have date notches to record the days of the month. Three of his extant clocks, including the one shown in the

accompanying photograph have only one hand. This is a most unusual phenomenon among American clocks and is unique among Chester County makers. These one-hand clocks apparently were his earliest productions and have thirty-hour movements. Most of his clocks have minute and second hands with eight-day movements. A few have a silent-strike mechanism. The thirty-hour clocks are wound by pulling the weights by a chain. The eight-day movements are usually wound by a key.

As shown in figures 38 and 39, he frequently put a small circular plate in each spandrel. These are made of brass and plated with silver. Most of them are inscribed: "Time—Passeth—Swiftly —Away." In one instance, that of the case with a broken arch referred to above, a variant is found which reads:

Improve	Without
Time	Delay
For it	Swiftly
Passeth	Away

In the lunette of this clock is a silvered plate which is inscribed:

Made by
ISAAC JACKSON
Newgarden

The name of the Lord is a strong Tower
The Righteous runneth into it, & is safe.

If Isaac is accused of showing uniformity in the general type of his clocks, he cannot be accused of lacking variation in putting his name on their faces. Sometimes we find "Isaac Jackson Newgarden." One thirty-hour one-hand clock is marked "Isaac Jackson" with no mention of his location. Sometimes instead of his full first name, "Isc." is found. New Garden is mostly written as one word, "Newgarden," the last three letters, "den," are written above the "Newgar" due to lack of space. The variations suggest the likelihood that Isaac did this inscribing himself.

The peregrinations of some Isaac Jackson clocks are of interest. One now owned by his third-great nephew in St. Louis, Missouri, moved from Hockessin, Delaware, to its present owner a half century ago. It has never been out of the Jackson family. He writes "I am a Mechanical Engineer and have had the clock apart several times during the past 35-years. The works are of metal and are still in excellent condition. The clock still keeps excellent time and strikes the hours." Another clock which is now highly prized in a home overlooking the Brandywine Valley in Chester County

was once owned by Caspar Wistar who lived on a farm west of the railroad station now known as Lenape. This location was long known as Wistar's Ford, named after this farmer. The clock passed from this owner to his nephew, Dr. Caspar Wistar, the noted physician and scientist of Philadelphia in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. After coming into its present ownership, it returned to the county in which it was made and where it was first owned.

That fifteen of Isaac Jackson's clocks are still known to be in service keeping accurate time is proof of the quality of his productions. The inventory of his property indicates that he did far more than merely fit English-made clock movements into locally made cases. It seems that he was more of a clockmaker than any other of our county workers, except the Chandlees.

In discussing the clockmaker Joel Baily reference was made to the activities of Mason and Dixon at the Harlan Farm in Chester County. In the "Diary" of their work (unabridged and unexpurgated edition) is written "1766, Dec. 16. Proprietors' clock cleaned by its maker Mr. Jackson." Was not this Mr. Jackson, Isaac of New Garden? Where is this clock today? Perhaps the future will bring satisfactory answers to these interesting questions.

Today, an Isaac Jackson clock is far more than an example of good craftsmanship. It also suggests a personality signally successful in cultivating a quality of life which is timeless.

Elisha Kirk, Apprentice and Partner

Elisha, son of Elizabeth and Caleb Kirk, was born in Caln Township, Chester County, on December 25, 1757. In 1770 the family moved to York County but Elisha returned to Chester County four years later and placed himself as an apprentice with Isaac Jackson. According to the *Memoirs of Elisha Kirk,* he "soon won the love and esteem of the family," and "having served out the term of his apprenticeship with fidelity, he received a strong proof of the confidence and esteem of his late master by the offer of a partnership in his business; which he accepted, and the firm was continued, with great harmony between them, for several years." Elisha left New Garden Township about 1780. During this year he married Ruth Miller, of Pipe Creek Meeting, Frederick County, Maryland, and established a home in York County, Pennsylvania. Here he carried on the clockmaking business until his death in 1790. A few clocks marked "Elisha Kirk, York Town" have been located.

Some Genealogy Concerning Isaac and John Jackson, Clockmakers

ANTHONY JACKSON

was born in Lancashire, England. He emigrated to Ireland in 1649. Five years later he became a member of the first Friends Meeting to be established in Ireland. His son,

ISAAC

was born in 1665. On February 29, 1696, under the care of Carlow Monthly Meeting, Ireland, Isaac married Ann Evans at Oldcastle. Isaac and Ann, with five of their ten children, emigrated to America landing at New Castle, Delaware, on September 11, 1725. The family settled in Chester County, Pennsylvania at Harmony Grove in London Grove Township, about a mile east of the present town of West Grove. This home became well known as a landmark of the Jackson family. In addition to farming, Isaac was listed as a weaver. He died in 1750, when nearly eighty-six years old. His son,

JOHN, SENIOR

was born in 1712. On February 17, 1840, he married Sarah Miller at New Garden Meeting. Of their eight children,

JOHN, JUNIOR

was a clockmaker. The details of his life and work are described elsewhere in this book.

Another son of Isaac Jackson, the immigrant, and a brother of John, Senior,

WILLIAM

known as "Honest William," was born on February 24, 1705. He came to America with his parents and in 1733, he married Katharine Miller, also an immigrant from Ireland. William and Katharine also established their home at Harmony Grove. They were active members of New Garden Meeting. Among their ten children,

JOHN

the youngest, became an able botanist. Like his contemporary and friend, Humphrey Marshall, John established a botanical garden at Harmony Grove, and made a valuable collection of rare plants. A century after John Jackson's time, 1748-1821, the section of Chester County in which he lived became, and still is, famous for its green houses and nurseries, particularly, in the cultivation of roses and carnations.

A brother of John, the botanist,

ISAAC

continued the Jackson family tradition for industry, integrity, piety, dexterity, and longevity. His skill as a clockmaker as well as his other activities are described in the foregoing pages.

One of his twelve children,

SUSANNA

married Emmor Kimber. The Kimbers established the Kimberton Boarding School for Girls. (First known as the French Creek Boarding School for Girls.) For a third of a century, after 1817, this school was one of Chester County's well-known educational academies. Susanna's sister,

ALICE

became the wife of Enoch Lewis, the gifted teacher, author, and mathematition. In 1808, the Lewises founded the noted New Garden Boarding School for Boys. This school was located on part of the property which had been owned by Isaac Jackson, the clockmaker. Alice and Enoch Lewis had seven children. Of these, their son Joseph J. became a prominent figure in the local affairs of Chester County and in the public life of his state and nation.

One of Alice and Susanna Jackson's brothers

SAMUEL

received his M.D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania. Soon thereafter he settled at Northumberland, Pennsylvania, where he developed a large medical practice. He became well-known as a scholar, author, and physician. In 1869, at the age of eighty-one, he died in Philadelphia where he had spent the later years of his life.

Figure 40: the brass dial is inscribed — George Jackson Jun., East Marlborough. The attractive walnut case is 86 inches high.

GEORGE JACKSON, CLOCKMAKER OF UNIONVILLE

The ancestral background of George Jackson is traced in subsequent paragraphs. A study of the tax records of East Marlborough Township indicates that the date of his birth was before 1778. His first appearance in the tax lists was in 1798, when he was classified as "Clockmaker." Between this time and 1812, he continued to work at this trade. Then the family moved to Kennett Township remaining here until 1833, at which time they moved to Wilmington, Delaware.

Both his father, George, and his grandfather, John Jackson, were extensive landowners in the Unionville area. This village was then known as Jacksontown. In March 1805 (Deed BookY-2-268) George, the father, issued a deed to his son, "George Jackson, Clockmaker," for forty-two acres of land on which it seems likely that the latter was then living. In May of the same year George, Jr. was the executor of his father's estate (Will Book 11-70). After making various property divisions, the will provided that the widow was to be maintained by her five sons, George, Garnet, Thomas, Jonathan, and William "each paying yearly 5 £ (pounds) 7 s (shillings) to wife during her widowhood."

About 1796, George, the clockmaker, was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Levi and Sarah Baily, and the great-great-granddaughter of Joel Baily, the emigrant. Reference to the latter has already been made in connection with his grandson, Joel Baily the clockmaker. The question naturally arises as to whether George and Elizabeth were Friends, as they each came from families who were active in this sect. A survey of the New Garden Monthly Meeting Minutes indicates that they were not members, the reason being that George's father, on May 4, 1765, incurred the displeasure of his meeting as follows: "Londongrove complains of George Jackson for marriage by a Baptist Minister though precautioned, Joel Baily, Jr. and Francis Windle to visit him and prepare testimony." Notwithstanding this testimony, George and Elizabeth appear to have had a happy life, with their four sons and five daughters, until Elizabeth's death which occurred before the family moved to Wilmington.

The following excerpts taken from the tax records give some idea of George's activities:

EAST MARLBOROUGH TOWNSHIP

1798, 1799

GEORGE JACKSON, Clockmaker (under Inmates)

1800

George Jackson, Jun		
7 Acres @ 11	$ 77	
Cattle	7	
Clockmaker	50	
	$ 164	Tax .36

1803

George Jackson Jr.		
8 Acres 7	$ 56	
House	100	
1 horse	30	
Cattle	14	
Clockmaker	100	
	$ 300	Tax .62

1805

George Jackson		
8 Acres 7	$ 56	
House	100	
Shop	100	
Clockmaker	150	
	$ 406	Tax .85

1811

George Jackson		
40 Acres @ 10	$ 400	
House	120	
Shop	50	
Barn	150	
2 horses @ 40	80	
3 Cattle @ 12	36	
Clockmaker	200	
	$1036	Tax 2.07

The following records are for Kennett Township

1813

George Jackson		
60 Acres @ 16	$ 960	
Buildings	400	
2 horses @ 40	80	
5 cattle @ 19	85	
	$1425	Tax 1.86
In 1814 a sawmill was added at		$200
In 1818 sawmill & machinery at		450
In 1826 sawmill and smith shop		400
In 1830 sawmill and spindle factory		400

1832

George Jackson	
57 Acres @ 40	$2280
Buildings	300
Sawmill	400
Trade	100
3 horses 1 cattle	

After 1832, the property is taxed under the name of James Jackson.

By 1812, the clockmaking business in Chester County was declining. This may have been the reason that George and his family sought a new location and a new activity. The following

advertisement, indicating their plans to relocate, appeared in the February 5, 1812, issue of the *Chester and Delaware Federalist:*

To Be Sold at Public Sale

On 7th Day, the 15th inst. on the premises, a tract of land belonging to the subscriber, in Twp of East Marlborough, and County of Chester, situated in Unionville, containing about 50 acres, which is divided into ten lots, with water in each lot, with sufficiency of woodland and a thriving young orchard. The buildings are a two story log dwelling house, frame barn, shop, and other out houses, with a pump of good water convenient. The whole in good repair: the land is of a natural soil and in a high state of cultivation. Sale to begin at 12 o'clock Feb. 5.

Apparently, the property was not sold as planned, because an advertisement similar to that above was published on the 11th of October 1817, in the *Delaware and Peninsular Advertiser.* This later sale was planned for the 25th of October 1817, but evidently was not consumated because Deed Book P-3-314, shows that this property "was exposed for sale on January 11, 1819 and sold to Robert Buffington for $2850."

Tax records concerning George between 1812 and 1833, do not mention his clockmaking activities. It seems probable, however, that he continued to do some of this work. At least, he did keep his tools because they are enumerated in the inventory of his estate. Also, it seems more than a happenstance that he appointed Jacob Alrichs, a clockmaker, as the executor of his estate. In 1833, George and his family moved to Wilmington, Delaware, to a house on a lot located between Front and Justison Streets. George had purchased this property in 1826; hence, it seems likely that he had planned for this move several years before it took place. He died after living in Wilmington for only three years.

A study of his will indicates that he had been successful in accumulating a considerable degree of economic security. The will, which is dated October 5, 1836, makes the following bequests:

To son Levi Jackson.....	$ 20	
To son Eli Jackson.....	70	
To son Washington Jackson..	50	
To son Franklin Jackson.....	60	(George Franklin Jackson)
To daughter Sarah Cloud....	200	Wife of Joshua Cloud
To daughter Dinah Cowick...	300	Wife of Francis Cowick
To daughter Elizabeth Grose.	100	Wife of Joshua P. Grose
To daughter Merdula Pyle...	300	Wife of Nicholas Pyle
To daughter Harriet Jackson.	25	
To brother John Jackson.....	60	
To brother William Jackson	all demands I have against him	
To brother Johathan Jackson	300	
To sister Mary Miller.....	100	

He authorized that all of his real estate in the city of Wilmington or elsewhere to be sold within five years and the proceeds divided equally among his children. The will was witnessed by Thomas Garrett and Jonas Pusey.

On October 16, 1836, an inventory of his goods was taken and appraised by John Reynolds and Samuel McClary. The following items from this list are of particular interest:

4 Bench vices	$ 8.00
Silver Smith's Anvil & Hammers	1.50
Hand, Cross cut & Compass Saws Square & draw knife	2.00
Bench rack & tools on lot no. 1	16.00
Do Drawers, Rack & tools lot no. 2	20.00
9 hammers 1 monkey wrench & Bick iron	3.00
Parts of 4 Lathes & Shears	20.00
Lot of tools and Cast iron lot no. 3	15.00
1 Time Piece	5.00
1 Fowling Piece and 3 Pistols	15.00
Works of 1 30-hour clock	5.00
1 Glasiers Patent Diamond	4.00
1 Old Desk & Lot tools therein	8.00
3 Clock faces	3.00
Lot tools in old Chest	30.00
1 Mortar 2 Clock Bells & Lot tools	1.50
Carpenters Bench & Screw	2.00
1 Old Anvil 4, 14 odd vol. Books 2	6.00
57 lbs old Brass @ 12	7.12
2 Hand Nail Machines	5.00
Thrastle Spindle	15.00
4 Blocks & Rope 2.50 Lot of old Belts 2	4.50
Lott Tools in the Garret	50.00
1 Parent Horse power Mowing Machine	50.00
Lot of Charcoal 2.50 1 Goe Cart 1.50	4.00

A consideration of the above would seem to justify the claim that George Jackson was clockmaker, silversmith, and carpenter. In the *Harlan Genealogy*, he is designated as silversmith. Another place he is called a watchmaker. The fact that he operated a sawmill at his farm in Kennett Township, that two of his sons, Levi and George Franklin, were carpenters, and the carpenter tools listed in the inventory suggest that he was something of a carpenter.

His Clocks

Notwithstanding the fact that he was regularly listed as a clockmaker in the township tax records between 1798 and 1812, the number of his clocks which have come to the author's attention is very small. There are several explanations which may be responsible for this situation. In many Chester County homes are timepieces which bear no evidence concerning the maker. Thus, George may not have put his name on many of his clocks. This surmise is verified in the instance of one which is still in a home in Unionville. Inside the door, written in pencil, is found "Clock made by Jackson, George, Unionville about 1804, Case made by Edward Brooks." When this instrument was seventy-five years old its history was described in the *Daily Local News* of April 18, 1879, under the caption—"A Well-Preserved Time Piece."

This clock has a painted dial with roses in the spandrels and similar decoration in the lunette. The case is of cherry and has a plain contour. The hood has four pillars with a small urn-shaped finial on either side. The base is particularly high for the rest of the clock as the total height is seven feet, four inches. There is a seconds dial, date notch, and eight-day movement.

Edward Brooks owned a farm of twenty-five acres in New Garden Township, which is adjacent to East Marlborough Township. He was a "Joiner."

Another clock with a painted dial, cherry case, and moon wheel is ascribed by tradition to George Jackson. Perhaps this answers the query as to why so few of his clocks have come to light.

Typical of his day and generation, George Jackson was a versatile artisan. To what extent he did carpenter work and whether he made some of the cases for his clocks remain, thus far, unanswered queries. In the trio of local clockmakers named Jackson, he is clearly number two in importance.

The handsome clock shown in figure 40 is of the older type with a brass face. It has small arched windows five inches high on each side of the hood. Inside the case written in a neat hand, in white chalk is "Cleaned by John Pittman November 25, 1825."

The Family Background of George Jackson, Junior.

NICHOLAS JACKSON

of Kilbank, Lancashire, England, had a son

THOMAS

who emigrated from England to Ireland about 1700. Here he married Ann Man. It appears they were Friends, as the Minutes of Mountmellick Monthly Meeting indicate the dates of birth and names of their six children who were born in Ireland. Their two younger children were born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, the family having come to America in 1713, and settled within the limits of New Garden Monthly Meeting. In 1718, they located in Marlborough Township near the present town of Unionville. Prior to 1818, this village was known as Jacksontown (sometimes as Jacksonville) because of the large number of Jacksons in that vicinity. One of Thomas Jackson's sons

JOHN

was born in Ireland in 1703, and came to America with his parents when he was ten years old. He married Mary Garnett, of Maryland. Of their three children, a son

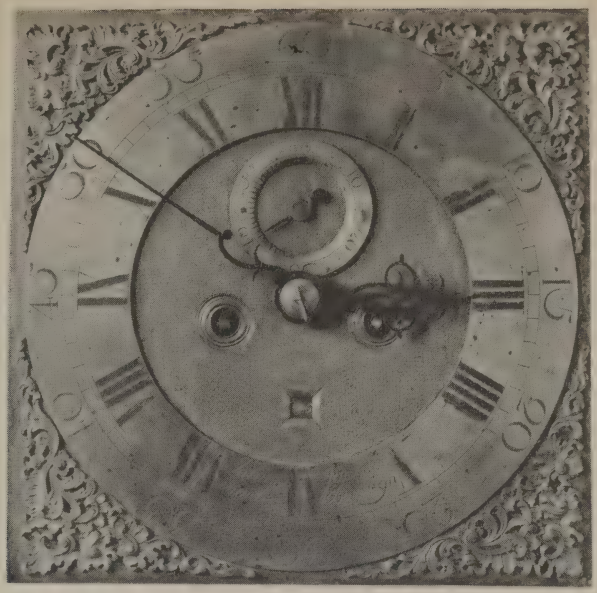
GEORGE, SENIOR

was born about 1738. He was a large land owner in the Unionville area having obtained more than three hundred acres from his father's estate. George and his wife, Sarah, were the parents of five sons and two daughters. Before his death, in 1805, the father had made a partial division of his land among his sons. His eldest son

GEORGE, JUNIOR

owned both the southwest and the southeast corner properties at the cross roads in Unionville, where the Wilmington and Embreeville roads intersect. The latter property he bought from his brother, Garnet Jackson, mason. Another brother, John, was a blacksmith in the same village. The work of George Junior, as a clockmaker, is elaborated, in detail, under his name.

Figures 41, 42: the dial is engraved in script—John Jackson, Marl Borough. The large protecting rings surrounding the keyholes are typical of English dials made about 1700. Figure 37 shows similar rings.



JOHN JACKSON, TORY CLOCKMAKER

On November 16, 1746, John Jackson, Jr., son of John and Sarah Miller Jackson of East Marlborough Township, began what proved to be a rather difficult life. Notwithstanding the virtues of his grandfather, "Isaac the Immigrant," and of his uncle, "Honest William," John Jr. lacked some ingredient either of inheritance or environment which made him, if not "a problem child," at least an adult misfit. Some contemporary social engineers would place most of John's limitations upon his inheritance. They would find part of the answer to his difficulties in the following records: "6 mo. 3rd, 1780. Londongrove Preparative Meeting reports that John Jackson Sen hath frequently appeared amongst them by way of preaching which hath administered pain and uneasiness to friends and in several opportunities with him on that account he hath appeared in a Testy, Refractory, Disposition, unbecoming the meekness and gentleness of a Gospel Minister. Also in a public meeting at a time when a friend in unity appeared in prayer he so far showed his dislike thereto and opposed the good order and Brotherhood of the Church as to keep his seat with his hat on, which being considered and notwithstanding he hath lately declined his appearances in Meeting . . . . " In a later record dated July 7, 1780, "Londongrove reports that John Jackson Sen hath refused the Committee an opportunity, and being present the forepart of

this Meeting he expressed uneasiness with the proceedings in his case." A few years later another meeting record may throw further light upon the situation but it does not clearly state to which John Jackson it refers. "6 mo. 7, 1783. John Jackson, being weak in his understanding from childhood and several legacies being left for his support (if wanted) William Swayne & 3 other friends are apptd. to afford such assistance with respect to his & sd. legacies as they may think necessary."

Like the other Jacksons in the vicinity of Unionville John, Sr., owned a rather large area of land. In 1739 (Deed Book O-424) he purchased one hundred and ninety-eight acres. A later acquisition (Deed Book O-426) included a tract of one hundred and eighty acres. At New Garden Meeting, on February 17, 1740, John, the elder, married Sarah Miller who was a cousin of his brother William's wife. John and Sarah had eight children, one of whom, John Jr., was the clockmaker.

Chester County abounds with instances of a Jackson marrying another Jackson. Usually the contracting parties are not related or if so, very remotely. John Jackson, Jr. followed this pattern. He married Susanna Miller Jackson on December 22, 1768, at New Garden Meeting. Perhaps it would be more correct to say that Susanna and John married themselves for such is the case with the Quaker marriage ceremony. They settled on a forty acre tract of land located a mile east of Unionville, where the road branches; one going to Kennett Square and the other to Marlborough Village. The property where they lived has been known as "The Mine House." This name is reputed to have its origin in the fact that iron pyrite (fools gold) was found when the foundation was being dug.

East Marlborough tax records give the following data:

	1770	
John Jackson Jr.	40 acres & bldgs @ 5£	4–6
	3 horses, 2 cattle, 2 sheep	4–1
	Clockmaker	3–9
		12–3
	1772	
John Jackson Jr.	40 acres & buildings 8	0.7.2
	1 servant	2.3
	1 horse & 2 cows	2.0
	Clockmaker	2.6
	1773	
John Jackson Jur.	40 acres & buildings @ £6	0.5.4
	Pays to Wm. Bealy £4.0	4.0
	2 horses 2 cattle	3.0
	1 Servant	2.3
		14.6

1774

John Jackson Jr.	50 acres & buildings @ 6 2 horses, 3 cattle	5–4

John's major difficulties began with the advent of the Revolutionary War which, to him, appeared as a War of Rebellion. Why he became a Tory is not clear. Most of the Chester County Quakers either took a non-partisan attitude or actively participated in the cause of freedom. Futhey and Cope's *History of Chester County*, page 106, reports John Jackson of East Marlborough as having sustained loss or damage by the British Troops to the extent of thirty pounds. Such plundering was common before the Battle of Brandywine on September 11, 1777. It is not certain whether the John Jackson referred to above was the clockmaker or his father. If it was the clockmaker, he appears not to have been at home because he was later charged with having joined the army of the British in Philadelphia. If this charge is correct, it seems surprising that he was not summarily disowned by London Grove Meeting. There is no doubt, however, as to the location of his loyalties. The following quotations from the charge made against him, as found in the deed issued for his confiscated property, are patent evidence of his situation:

THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
To All People to Whom these Presents May Come:

> GREETINGS: WHEREAS, our Supreme Executive-council by virtue of Certain Powers and Authorities vested in them, by an Act of our General Assembly enacted on the Sixth day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and seventy eight, entitled, An Act for the Attainder of Divers Traitors if they render not themselves by a Certain day for vesting their estate in this Commonwealth, AND for more Effectually discovering the same, and for ascertaining and satisfying the Lawful debts and Claims thereupon, by their Proclamation under Our Seal bearing the date the second day of October last past, did strictly Charge and require among others John Jackson, then or late of the Township of East Marlborough in the County of Chester, yeoman, who then adhered to and knowingly and willingly aided and assisted the enemies of us, and of the United States of America, by having joined their armies at Philadelphia . . . . .

The essence of several pages of cumbersome legal phraseology which followed the introduction quoted above is that John's property was sold to Major James Parr for seventy-one pounds. Part of the proceeds from the sale was to go to the newly created University of Pennsylvania, which succeeded the College Academy and Charitable school of the City of Philadelphia.

In view of the circumstances under which he was operating, it is not surprising that little of John's activities at this time are

evident now. He seems to have dropped out of sight and circulation as far as tax and other available records are concerned. On May 7, 1785, New Garden Monthly Meeting records show "Certificate prepared for Susanna Jackson wife of John Jr. and three of her children to Wilmington (Rachel, Joseph, and Samuel.)" The records of the meeting in Wilmington, Delaware, show that on February 15, 1792, "Samuel Jackson, minor, who is placed with William Jackson, New Garden Meeting . . . . . Joseph and Thomas, (minor children of John) to Gunpowder to reside with father." The following month "Rachel Jackson to Gunpowder to reside with father in Baltimore."

In the will of John Jackson, the elder, dated 1791, he left his son, John, and his seven children, namely: Rachel, Sarah, Susanna, John, Joseph, Samuel, and Thomas, the sum of thirty pounds. What became of John's wife, Susanna, and what he did after moving to Baltimore, Maryland, has not been learned. In addition to their children listed above, a daughter, Alice, died in 1776, when she was three years old. John Jackson, our county's only Tory Clockmaker, died in Baltimore on January 1, 1795, when he was fifty years old. While the later years of his life were lived under adverse circumstances, it is by his clocks that we wish to judge and remember him.

The paucity of information concerning John Jackson after the Revolutionary War is, in part, explained by a recent article entitled: *Quaker-Loyalist Settlers in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia,* published in the *Bulletin of Friends Historical Association,* volume 36, pages 26-38. It appears that John and his family were members of the group of Loyalists from Chester County who joined the migration to British territory. According to this account among "Names of the People in the religious profession with the People call'd Quakers in the Provinces of New Brunswick & Nova Scotia, taken by Joseph Moore and William Wilson, in the summer 1787 were

> John Jackson, Clockmaker & Farmer disowned his Wife Susanna & children Rachel, Sarah, Susanna, John, Joseph, Samuel, & Thomas. Members from London Grove."

A second reference in this article mentions:

> "Susanna Jackson. Wife of John Jackson, from about New Garden Chester County. with her Seven Children (Some of the Children Joseph West says are members of New Garden Monthly Meeting and the Mother and other Children are members of Wilmington Monthly Meeting."

His Clocks

The picture of the John Jackson clock shown in figures 41 and 42 speaks for itself. Beauty, symmetry, and quality are its distinguishing characteristics. The face is inscribed "John Jackson —Marl Borough." To find the latter term written as two words is uncommon. The case is of walnut and, while plain, exhibits very good taste and symmetry. The spandrel decorations appear to be the originals.

Another of his clocks is in striking contrast to the one whose picture is shown here. This one has a very plain walnut case, a thirty-hour movement and a brass face with four circles in the spandrels inscribed "Time" "Passeth" "Swiftly" "Away." This clock has only one hand. In appearance the dial closely parallels the one illustrated in figures 38-39 which was made by John's cousin and contemporary, Isaac Jackson. The center of the face is inscribed "John Jackson—E. Marlborough." Other than its French feet and a slightly higher and gradually receding top of the hood, the case also greatly resembles the Isaac Jackson clock case. The winding mechanism consists of a chain which is pulled to raise the one lead weight. Inside the case written in his characteristic neat hand, is found "Cleaned by Jno Pittman Jan 25, 1812" and "again Jan 26, 1819."

The question logically arises as to what extent John worked with, or learned from, his first cousin, Isaac Jackson. The latter lived only some six miles distant and was twelve years older. Isaac would not have approved of John's spandrel decorations in the clock shown here as they were unquakerly ornamentations.

In view of the fact that John was classified as clockmaker for but three years, the number of clocks which he made is problematic. Only two specimens have come to our attention, one of which, after various migrations several hundred miles from its native county, has recently been added to the growing collection in the Chester County Historical Society, West Chester, Pennsylvania.

CURTIS JEFFERIS

On September 3, 1817, the *Chester and Delaware Federalist* carried the following advertisement:

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER

THE SUBSCRIBER notifies the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he still continues carrying on the clock and watch making business, in Church Street, Westchester, and also

SILVERSMITHING

in all its various branches, which will be done in the newest fashion, as he has employed a first rate workman in that business, and intends keeping a constant supply of table, dessert, and tea-spoons on hand.
May 21 CURTIS G. JEFFERIS

An article in the August 1915 issue of *The Magazine Antiques*, featuring watch papers, gives a photograph of a paper inscribed:

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, &c.
REPAIRED C. G. JEFFERIS
WATCH & CLOCK
MAKER
W. CHESTER
C. CO.

A paper of similar nature is in the Collections of the Chester County Historical Society. The West Chester tax records give the following information about Curtis Jefferis:

1816	House and Lot	$200
	1 Cow	
1817	Watchmaker	$100
	1 house & lot	350

1819 his name is crossed out and that of Towsend Jefferis is inserted.

Curtis Jefferis came from a well-known Chester County family of East Bradford Township. His immigrant ancestor, Robert Jefferis, was living in Chester County in 1685. In 1712, Robert purchased land in the Brandywine Valley in East Bradford Township adjacent to which Curtis' forbearers, James Jefferis, Emmor Jefferis Sr., and Emmor Jefferis Jr., lived during subsequent years. Curtis was born on July 30, 1785, the third child in a family of twelve children. His mother Charity (Grubb) Jefferis was also a native of East Bradford. The middle letter in Curtis' name G, apparently stood for Grubb. His father, Emmor, operated a blacksmith shop in addition to his farm of one hundred and twelve acres. It seems likely that it was this blacksmith shop which led Curtis into the clock and watch making business. At least, such was the case with Abraham Corl whose early years were spent as an iron-smith in his father's shop. The youngest brother of Curtis, Emmor Jefferis, was a silversmith in Wilmington, Delaware, in 1832 (*Delaware Silversmiths 1700-1850*).

Entering the business when he did, makes it seem probable that Curtis did not actually make clocks. At least, none attributed to him have come to the writers notice.

He married Rebecca Dickinson on March 27, 1806, at the Black Horse Tavern in Middletown Township, Delaware County, Pennsylvania. Some time after Rebecca's death, he married Ann Carey. Ann and Curtis were the parents of four children, Samuel, Caroline, Curtis, and Elizabeth. Soon after 1819, Curtis and his family moved West. Since his daughter Elizabeth married William Barnett of Kentucky, it seems that the family may have resided in that state for a time. Although there are many descendants of Curtis Jefferis' brothers and sisters living in Chester County, no light as to where he went upon leaving West Chester in 1819 has been found.

JAMES KINKEAD

According to the *Pennsylvania Gazette* of March 14, 1765, "James Kinkead—Clock and Watchmaker, from Strabane, in Ireland, but late of Sadsbury Township, Chester County, now follows his business at Emanuel Rouses, Clock and Watch-maker, in Front Street, near the Drawbridge, Phila." A search of the Sadsbury Township tax records confirms the above statement with the listing of "James Kinkead—Watchmaker" under the freemen in the township in 1765. Although James did not remain long in the Sadsbury area, the name Kinkead is found among the land owners there for many decades after this period.

The *Pennsylvania Packet* of February 7, 1774, records that a James Kinkead was at Christiana, Delaware, at that time. This is confirmed or copied in Brix's *Philadelphia Silversmiths and Allied Artificers* where James Kinkead is listed as "Watchmaker at Christiana, Delaware, in 1774."

It would seem probable that there was a family connection between this watchmaker and the Joseph and Alexander Kinkead whose work is treated in Judge Conrad's *Old Delaware Clockmakers.*

Chester County's claim on James Kinkead appears to be authentic but not very extensive. According to Will Book 5—291, (Register of Wills Office) John Kinkead of Sadsbury Township, made his will on November 29, 1770. In the will he mentions his wife, Mary, and the following children, Charles, David, John, Samuel, four sons-in-law, and James. The wording suggests that James was not living at home as he was left fifty pounds while his brothers received land. Circumstantial evidence suggests that this James was the clockmaker.

Figure 43: Goshenville's Big Ben. It has a 65 foot tower, a 15 foot pendulum, and a 6 foot face. The granite tower is a familar figure in the Goshen landscape.

A. SYDNEY LOGAN

In the introduction, the scope of this book was defined as being limited to those clockmakers who worked, or were at work, in Chester County before 1840. The justification of making one exception to this seemed to be warranted in the case of A. Sydney Logan. The Memorial Clock Tower of Goshenville is a dominating landmark of East Goshen Township. While its huge profile is familar to those who live or travel in this area, the story of its origin and maker is now known to only a few persons.

Algernon Sydney Logan was born in Philadelphia on May 17, 1849. Both of his parents were typical Philadelphians. His father, Dr. John Dickinson Logan, was a direct descendant of James Logan, Penn's friend and secretary, who played such a prominent role in the colonial history of Pennsylvania. Likewise, Dr. Logan was descended from John Dickinson, the talented and spirited vindicator of the colonies against the British Parliament, who lived in Philadelphia but later moved to Wilmington, Delaware. Sydney Logan's mother, Susan Lowry Wister of Germantown, was also descended from a prominent Philadelphia family of Quaker stock.

Sydney's youth was surrounded with luxury, culture, and privilege. When he was fifteen years old, he traveled in England and on the Continent with his parents. In July 1866, the family returned to America and Sydney entered Yale College. Here he was not happy; indeed, he was "out of tune with time" during much of his life. After being suspended from Yale for a year, he returned only to leave again in 1869 without finishing his course. Notwithstanding his inability to synchronize himself with his contemporary world, he was a person of very unusual gifts. His mind was encyclopedic. He was an accomplished linguist, a writer of poetry and prose, a horseman, hunter, swimmer, skater, and dancer.

In 1873, he married his second cousin, Mary Wynne Wister. They established their home in Mt. Airy, near the Wissahickon Creek. Two years after this event he published his first book *The Mirror of a Mind.* In 1876 he took his wife and son to Europe. They spent several months in Florence, where Sydney devoted his time to study and writing. On their return to America, he pursued photography as a hobby. This was followed by an intensive application to woodwork in his well equipped shop. His ability to make cases for his clocks at a later period was developed at this time. The use of a transit-compass in his shop led to his calculating time by astronomical observations. This led to the study of navigation, the purchase of a yacht, and cruises in the Delaware Bay.

At the time of his father's death in 1881, Sydney inherited an ancestral farm—Brookdale—which contained twenty-six hundred acres located at Jones' Neck, Delaware. This new interest and responsibility led to his study of agriculture and the development of a herd of registered Guernsey cows at the farm.

Notwithstanding his many emancipating hobbies, he was seldom happily oriented for very long. He became very reserved, disillusioned, and was at times something of a recluse. His literary productions—poems, novels, and blank verse—did not receive extensive acceptance by the public. These efforts were interspersed with the study of music in which he concentrated upon the piano, the guitar, and the violin.

In 1895 he purchased Bellevue Farm, located in East Goshen Township, Chester County, from Charles W. Roberts (Deed Book N-3-396). This property contained two hundred twenty-six acres. He remodeled the farm mansion and renamed the property "Restalrig." For the following thirty-six years he spent the spring and autumn months at Restalrig, dividing the other seasons between a home at Spring Lake, New Jersey, and his Philadelphia residence

Clockmaking at Restalrig

In 1912, near the farm mansion he had erected a modern workshop equipped with lathes, a gas engine, a milling machine, and other tools requisite to the work of clockmaking. As was his characteristic, he entered upon this new hobby with unbridled energy and painstaking skill. On June 14, 1913, he wrote in his journal:

> "Today I finished the making of my first complete clock. Previously I had made a compensating pendulum and a clock case; but this is my first venture into the world of artistic clocks as an amateur clockmaker. What inspired my reverential love for the old English masters of clockmaking was Thomas Reid's book. His quiet, unaffected love for his art, his mental attitude, removed by a whole universe of artistic feeling from mere commercialism, awoke in me a desire to try to construct, in this our age of cynical and sinister 'output,' a clock which should be, at least in material and design, if not in workmanship, a modern tribute to the enduring works of the great English masters. And now it is running, looking upon me benignly with its silver face, and striking the hours with becoming solemnity and decorum."

The motto engraved on the face of this clock was: "Time wasted is existence; used is life." A year later he completed a second clock on whose face he inscribed—"I see the hours invisible to thee—And lift my voice lest unperceived they flee." These were followed by two others whose cases he designed but did not himself make. After preparing drawings and molds for the clock parts, the casts were made in brass. These he fit and fashioned into excellent movements. Twenty years after he made these instruments, his

son, Robert Restalrig Logan, wrote concerning them: "They keep better time than any of the four 'grandfather's' clocks by distinguished makers which I also wind and regulate personally."

While he was whittling and fashioning molds for the above clocks, he often had his secretary, an accomplished linguist, read to him—history, biography, science,—in English, French, or German.

In 1913, upon the inauguration of Woodrow Wilson as president of the United States. Sydney had great optimism and hope for the future of the nation. This hope, however, was short lived; it was followed by bitterness and cynicism, which was enhanced during the war.

Goshenville's Big Ben

In the *Daily Local News* of June 6, 1936, the clock tower whose picture is shown in figure 43, was designated as "Sugartown's Big Ben." This appellation would be more appropriate if the location were altered to Goshenville since Sugartown is located two miles to the east of the clock tower and is in a different township.

It was during the period of World War I that Logan engaged in the project of making the works and having erected the sixty-five foot tower to house his Big Ben. Indeed, several aspects of this huge clock suggest that the Big Ben of London was in the designer's mind as he planned this work. The effort served as an antidote to take his mind off the war and to lose himself in creative expression. The granite for the tower was quarried on the farm at Restalrig. He perfected the working parts for the clock in his well equipped machine shop. The brass bell, whose mellow tones could be heard for more than a mile, measures three feet in diameter. It was made in Baltimore and bears the inscription "MC SHANE BELL FOUNDRY, BALTIMORE, MD. 1919.' In addition, it is inscribed "I count the unreturning as they pass."

A marble tablet in the wall of the tower facing the interior bears the epitaph: "A. S. Logan hanc turrem deliniavit et PACI dicavit . . . . " Translated into English this means "He has marked out a tower, and has deemed it worthy of the countryside." This project, which he sometimes referred to as the "Peace Tower" was completed in June, 1920.

The clock was not operated in winter because snow and ice interfered with the operation of its hands. Each spring it would be oiled and again set in motion to the delight and enjoyment of its maker. However, he did not live many years after its completion so that the actual working period of the clock was brief. Logan died

on December 11, 1925. Since that time the clock has seldom been in use. The tower, however, still stands as a sentinel dominating the rolling Goshen hills. It faces towards the west, overlooking the location, a mile distant, where Benjamin Garrett was a prolific maker of grandfather clocks in the early part of the nineteenth century. What a mutual delight it could have been if Logan and Garrett had been contemporary neighbors.

In his will Logan provided for his burial in the West Laurel Hill Cemetery. He gave directions for the erection of a mausoleum and a marble obelisk. He further authorized that on one of the faces of the latter was to be inscribed his full name with date of birth and death; another face was to carry the titles of his literary works; the third face was to have the representation of the dial of a clock carved upon it, in memory of his clockmaking, and the fourth face was to carry the following lines:

"All worthy effort is its own reward
Who looks for more is out of tune with time;
Nature bids our hearts to find accord
With the wind currents of her shifting clime."

JOHN MURPHY

A grandfather clock having the name "John Murphy" on its face is a highly valued family heirloom in a contemporary Charlestown Township home. It has been passed from one generation to another in the family of its present owner. Circumstantial evidence points to the conclusion that a John Murphy made it. In the United States Census of 1790, the name of "John Murphey" is found as the head of a family in Pikeland Township, Chester County. This township is adjacent to Charlestown and the ancestors of the present owner have lived in Pikeland and Charlestown Townships since 1790. The tax record of Pikeland Township for 1791 lists John Murphy as owning or residing upon "14 acres of land." He was taxed for two cows and for "Trade." The latter designation could well be in reference to work as a clockmaker. A search of deeds failed to indicate that he was a landowner.

This clock is typical of the period of 1790. It has an enamelled face, a thirty-hour movement, and is in a walnut case having quarter columns on the waist. Like the clockmakers of Pikeland, the Olwines and John Breckwell, this maker has left a very fragmentary record of his activities. In fact the name on the clock attributed to John Murphy may merely have been that of the owner.

THE OLWINE CLOCKMAKERS OF YELLOW SPRINGS

Due to the unusual completeness of its early records, the claim has been made that Chester County is an exceptionally fertile field for cultivation by the historian. Unfortunately, this claim includes neither the Olwine clocks nor the Olwine family. The attempt to decipher the genealogy of this family has been frought with difficulty not only because of the paucity of the records but also due to the variants used in spelling the name—Olewine, Olwine, Oldwine, Oldwein, Ohlwein, Ohlweyn, and Ohldeyn.

John Oldwine was born on November 13, 1753. The Vincent Township records of 1782 taxed "Jn Oldwein" for one hundred and fifty acres. He continued to operate this farm until his death in 1791. After this event his wife, Elizabeth, and his son, Abraham, were the executors of his estate (Orphans Court Docket 10-219, 228). In addition to Abraham the children of Elizabeth and John were Mary, Elizabeth, Catherine, Jacob, Margarite, Sarah, and John. The connecting link between these individuals and the clockmakers, Henry and Abraham Olwine, and their brother, Anthony Wayne Olwine, has not been found. It seems plausible that these three brothers may have been sons of Abraham, the son of John Olwine.

Henry Olwine

In 1812, the tax list of Pikeland Township recorded "Henry Oldwine" as a "watchmaker." The following year he was listed as "Herey Olewine—Klockmaker." Further evidence of his occupation at this time is found in the following verbose advertisement in the *American Republican*, a Chester County Newspaper:

NOTICE

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he still resides near Yellow Springs, where he continues his business of making and repairing

Clocks & Watches

of every description. The liberal encouragement he has met with induces him to give every exertion and attention in furthing to merit a continuance of favour, and insure an extension of his business. From ample knowledge and experience in his profession, he flatters himself he shall be able to give general satisfaction. Dispatch and punctuality shall be among the first objects of his attention.

Pikeland, May 16, 1814 HENRY OLWINE

The need for an extension of his business at this period is indicated from the fact that he married Rebecca Evans on December 19, 1813. They were married by Reverend Frederick William Jasinsky, pastor of the Zion Lutheran Church of Pikeland. A newspaper account of the wedding reported that they were "both

of Chester County." Between 1812 and 1836 extant records indicate that Henry worked as a clockmaker and watch repairer in Pikeland. In addition to these occupations he supplemented his income by other tasks. The following excerpts taken from the Pikeland Township tax records give an indication of his vocational pursuits. It appears that the title of the property where he resided was transferred to his wife soon after 1814.

Pikeland Township 1814	Henry Olwine		
		14 Acres @ 19	$266
		Buildings	50
		1 Horse	23
		Clock Maker &	50
		Cordweinder	50
			$389

1815 is similar to above with Jacob Fertig listed as owner.
1816-1828 Rebecca Oldwine is listed as the owner of a property consisting of 14 acres.

1820	Henry Oldwine	Inmate	
		1 Cow	$ 12
		Clockmaker	50
1821	Henry Oldwine	2 lots in Bath @ 100	$200
		Buildings	100
		Trade	50
		1 Cow	10
1824	Henry Oldwine	4½ acres @ 30	$135
		Buildings	100
		1 Cattle	8
		Trade Clockmaker	25
1826	Henry Oldwine	Trade Watchmaker	$200
1827	Henry Oldwine	Trade	$150
1829	Henry Olwine Esq.	12 Acres @ 30	$360
		Buildings	400
		Postmaster	75
		Clockmaker	150
		1 Horse	$ 20
		2 Cattle @ 12	24

1830 is similar to 1829.

The following newspaper advertisement throws considerable light upon the work of Henry Olwine. Some doubt had existed as to whether he actually assembled and sold new grandfather clocks as none have been located which bear his name. The advertisement copied below dispells this doubt.

American Republican, West Chester, Pennsylvania, February 8, 1826

CLOCK AND WATCHMAKING

The subscriber wishes to inform his friends, customers, and the public, that having made arrangements, he will be able to attend to any orders in his line of business, either for new work or repairing, at shortest notice. Having devoted a great part of his life to acquire practical as well as scientific knowledge in his profession, he is desirous of making it to the utmost, subservient to his benefit, as well as to the community. If 20 years extensive experience in making new clocks, and repairing Watches and Clocks of all descriptions, can give assurance, he will add

thereto, that all new Clocks made by him will be warranted of approved construction and superior workmanship, as well as all Watches and time-pieces of complex or common construction warranted correctly done.—Terms of repairing, Philadelphia prices,—
New Clocks, from 20 to 36 dollars, Application already made, for clocks to be repaired, attended to shortly.
Yellow Springs, Feb. 8. HENRY OLWINE
64 tf.

Henry's wife, Rebecca Olwine, died of consumption on February 23, 1828, at the age of thirty-three years. Each of the children in this family, James, Rebecca, and Ann also died of consumption in their early adulthood.

On May 20, 1823, the first post office was established at Yellow Springs with Anthony W. Olwine, Henry's brother, as the postmaster. On April 5, 1827, Henry was appointed postmaster and continued in this office until July 29, 1837. The name of the post office was changed to "Chester Springs" in 1827, soon after Henry became postmaster. The village is still known by this name. The projected town of Bath on property adjacent to Yellow Springs failed to materialize. The mineral springs at this location were alleged to have therapeutic value. This may have been one of the reasons for taking wounded soldiers from the Battle of Brandywine, in 1777, to this location. Efforts during the period of Henry's postmastership to promote real estate at Chester Springs fell far short of the promoters expectations.

During the summer of 1837 Henry's affairs were at a low ebb. The post office was temporarily discontinued, efforts to promote the town of Bath were unsuccessful, and trade as a watch repairman brought in but little income. His property was sold at sheriff's sale and he moved to Philadelphia. Here, according to the city Directories, between 1845 and 1849, he worked as a watchmaker on "Eleventh Street above the Railroad." He died in Philadelphia on June 10, 1867. According to Administration Account-Book-S-page 638 (Philadelphia Register of Wills Office) letters of administration of his estate were granted to J. Preston Williams, of 1123 Vine Street.

Olwine Clocks

In Phoenixville, a town located some six miles from Chester Springs, there are now two grandfather clocks which are alleged to have been made by one of the Olwines. Neither of these clocks is marked but there is rather strong circumstantial evidence supporting the claims of the owners. One has been owned by four successive generations of the same family. The first owner, Thomas

Tustin, lived on a farm adjacent to Henry Olwine's shop at the time the latter was beginning his clock making business. This clock has an excellently well proportioned case of red walnut. It has delicate lines of inlay on the pillars of the hood, on the chamfered edges of the waist, and on the rosettes of the broken arch. The works are an eight-day movement having a moon dial attachment and an enamelled face. Inside the case, written in chalk is inscribed "Cleaned by John Breckwell in 1835." Breckwell, as has already been mentioned, was a clock and watch repairman in Chester Springs between 1831 and 1835.

Abraham Olwine

Henry Olwine's brother, Abraham, was classified as a watchmaker in Pikeland Township in the tax records of 1824. It is likely that he was then living with Henry and helped at this trade only incidentally. The *American Republican* of February 8, 1826, carried an advertisement indicating that Abraham Olwine had been keeping a "General Store" at Pughtown. In certain deeds pertaining to land sales he is designated as a "merchant." Abraham married Joanna Bones, daughter of Colonel James Bones, who was an inn keeper in Yellow Springs. Abraham's brother, Anthony Olwine, married a sister of Joanna, Maria Bones. Both Abraham and Anthony were associated with Colonel Bones in promoting real estate in the town of Bath. Anthony kept the "Springs Hotel" and was elected Coroner of Chester County in 1828. Abraham operated this hotel under the name of the "General Pike" between 1830 and 1833.

With the failure of Bath as a popular watering place Anthony and Abraham, like their brother Henry, migrated to Philadelphia. Here Anthony continued his participation in politics being elected a Magistrate in 1846 and Prothonotary in 1848. He died in Philadelphia in May 1850, leaving a son, named Isaac W. Olwine. Abraham died in the same city in 1866, aged sixty four years.

To what extent Abraham Olwine can be claimed as a clockmaker is somewhat uncertain. In the *American Republican*, under date of March 18, 1834, he advertised: "For sale—one brass eight-day, and two thirty-hour clocks."

WILLIAM H. PRICE

The May 15, 1822 issue of the *Village Record* contained the advertisement quoted below:

> WILLIAM H. PRICE
>
> CLOCK & WATCHMAKER
>
> RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Westchester and its vicinity, that he has commenced business in High Street, nearly opposite Towsend & Hoopes' Store, where he intends keeping for sale an assortment of goods in his line.
>
> Also silver, tea and table spoons, sugar tongs, thimbles, penknives, &c. Articles made to order of the best materials and workmanship.
>
> Clocks and Watches carefully repaired and warranted. He solicits the custom of his friends assuring them that every exertion shall be made to please them.
>
> W. Chester May 15
> 1822

The West Chester tax records for 1823 listed "William H. Price, Clock Maker." Like several similar efforts in West Chester during this decade, the business projected in the above advertisement did not last long and William soon sought other avenues of making a living. In the West Chester Directory of 1857-58, he is listed as "Book & Stationer" at 12 North Church Street with his residence at 38 West Miner Street. No evidence of his work as clock- or watchmaker has been located by the writer.

In view of the fact that some of his relatives still reside in Chester County, a brief reference to his family may be of interest. He was born in Philadelphia on August 17, 1799, being the youngest of the six children of Benjamin and Ruth Kirk Price. Benjamin's brother Philip Price married Rachel Kirk, a sister of Ruth. Philip and Rachel Price were prominent members of Birmingham Friends Meeting and active participants in the life of Chester County during the late eighteenth and the first third of the nineteenth centuries.

The *Village Record* of November 20, 1823, reported that William H. Price and Louisa Derrick, both of West Chester, were married at Faggs Manor Church by Rev. J. N. C. Grier "on Thursday last." Their nine children are enumerated on page 766 of *The Genealogy of the Sharpless Family* by Gilbert Cope. William H. Price died in West Chester on May 1, 1879.

MOSES A. REGENSBURG, CLOCK AND WATCHMAKER

A West Chester newspaper, the *American Republican*, on November 10, 1835, began the following advertisement:

MOSES A. REGENSBURG

WATCH & CLOCKMAKER

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has commenced the above business in West Chester, between the Green Tree and Spread Eagle taverns, opposite David Carr's Cooper shop, where all Clocks and Watches entrusted to him to be repaired. &c. will be warranted or no charge made. From his long experience as a Clock and Watch Maker, he flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction. He has been employed in West Chester, at his business, during the last fifteen or sixteen months.

Nov. 10, 1835 46 t f

N.B. All kinds of jewelry, &c. repaired at short notice.

In the tax lists of West Chester between 1835 and 1843, Moses A. Regensburg was designated as a jeweler or watchmaker. In the *Register and Examiner* newspaper of December 6, 1836, it was reported that Moses Regensburg and Mrs. Mary Wollerton were married on November 23 by J. T. Denny, Esq. No record of Regensburg has been found after 1843.

In the Collections of The Chester County Historical Society is a watch paper inscribed as follows:

M. A. REGENSBURG

CLOCK

AND

WATCH-MAKER

GAY STREET

WEST CHESTER

PA.

THOMAS SCOTT

In the *American Spectator* on November 11, 1834, appeared the following advertisement:

> T. SCOTT, CLOCK & WATCH MAKER, informs those who wish to employ him that he has removed from his old stand and taken the front window in Mr. Fondersmith's saddlershop. Here he is prepared to execute all orders, with promptness, and on reasonable terms. He returns thanks for past favors and hopes by PUNCTUALITY in business to merit a continuance of patronage.
> 23 p Downingtown, Nov. 11.

According to the 1850 United States Census Report, Thomas Scott was then engaged as a "watch maker" in East Caln Township. (Downingtown was not incorporated until 1859.) The advertisement quoted above indicates that he had been located elsewhere; however, his name appeared for the first time in the East Caln tax lists in 1835, at which time he was only twenty-two years old.

An old watch now in the Collections of the Chester County Historical Society has in it a paper inscribed:

THOMAS SCOTT
CLOCK
AND
WATCH MAKER
DOWNINGTOWN
Chester Co.,
Pa.

Thomas Scott was born in East Fallowfield Township, Chester County, on January 15, 1813. According to family tradition, he served as an apprentice with George W. Baldwin, the well known clockmaker of Sadsburyville. The latter's place of residence was in a township adjacent to that of the Scott home. After establishing his business in Downingtown, Thomas married Ann Eliza Downing (No. 1482 in the *Genealogy of the Smedley Family*, by Gilbert Cope) on September 9, 1846. Their only child Ella, married Isaac E. Roberts at Downingtown. Both Thomas and his wife, Ann, are buried in the Downingtown Friends Grave Yard. His stone is marked "Thomas Scott—1879." His death occurred on July 5, 1879. Several of the nine grandchildren of Thomas and Ann Scott are prominent participants in the contemporary affairs of Chester County.

Although no clocks that he made have been located, it is family tradition that he made one grandfather clock as the culmination of apprenticeship with George Baldwin. Perhaps it may still be in service.

SAMUEL SLIGH

The West Caln Township records contain the following entries:

				£	S	d
1796	Samuel Sligh	Clock & Watch maker				
1797	" "	" " "	Freeman tax		3	9
1799	" "	Plaisterer				
1800	" "	"				

Efforts to learn something of Samuel's activities from wills, deeds, and tax lists have been fruitless. It seems that he neither owned property nor long resided in our county.

The clock upbraids me with the waste of time.—SHAKESPEARE

JAMES STARRETT

In *Philadelphia Silversmiths and Allied Artificers* Brix lists James Starrett as "Watchmaker Brandywine Manor," in 1796. Brandywine Manor is a small settlement located on the Horseshoe Pike, now in West Brandywine Township. Prior to 1796, it was merely Brandywine Township. The division into East and West had not then been made. However, no one having the name James Starrett appears in the tax records of Brandywine Township at this period. Some five miles northeast of Brandywine Manor is the township of East Nantmeal. Here, between 1796 and 1804, James Starrett was taxed with the statement that he was a "clockmaker." The spelling is variously given as Starrett, Sterritt, and Sterrett. The tax assessment for 1801 was James Sterrett "Clockmaker $60 Inmate."

In 1808, the property which had been taxed in the name of James Starrett was changed to that of Mary Starrett, suggesting that James had either died or left the county. In 1808, the property contained forty acres valued at "$14 per acre, a Log House at $30, and a Stable at $20."

According to Will Book 4, page 354, (Register of Wills Office) a James Starratt (or Sterat) of East Nantmeal Township, made his will on December 19, 1761. He left property to his children: William, John, Jean and James. To James he willed two hundred and fifty acres located in West Nantmeal Township. It would seem likely that this may refer to the James Starratt, who was the clockmaker in later years.

It is noteworthy that just about the time that James Starrett was giving up work as a clockmaker in East Nantmeal, Abraham Corl began his career in this business in the same township.

Figures 44, 45: the brass face is inscribed—Isaac Thomas, WILLISTOWN. The cherry case is 99 inches high. This clock is now owned by a great-great-grand-son of the maker. It has always been in this family.

ISAAC THOMAS, CHESTER COUNTY'S MOST PROLIFIC CLOCKMAKER

The fertility of Chester County as an area for cultivation by today's historians is especially evident in the case of Isaac Thomas. Notwithstanding the fact that his death occurred one hundred and forty-five years ago, and despite the number of grandfather clocks which were discarded and destroyed in the middle of the nineteenth century, twenty-eight of them are still known to be in service. It is probable that a considerable number of others have not come to the attention of the writer. In addition to these tangible witnesses of this cabinetmaker's skill, authentic information concerning him is available in the tax records, in manuscripts at the Chester County Historical Society's Archives, in Monthly Meeting Minutes, and in our County Court House offices of Recorder of Deeds and Register of Wills. In America today, there are few communities which equal and, perhaps, none which surpass Chester County in the careful and meticulous preservation of its early records.

On the property in Willistown Township, which had been acquired by his immigrant grandfather, Peter, Isaac Thomas was born on April 21, 1721. He was the fourth son in a family of six boys and five girls. Although his boyhood home did not possess

Figures 46, 47: the brass face is marked—Isaac Thomas, 1797. The walnut case is 88 inches high. Several of the clocks by this maker are of this design and made of cherry or walnut.

these gadgets and conveniences which are now considered so essential, it was an environment which fostered the development of industry, skill, versatility, and character. The wholesome imprint of this home and of the generations which have succeeded it are still contributing to the culture and character not only of the Willistown community but to many other communities in America.

The determining factor in the selection of the site of many colonial homes was proximity to a stream of water with sufficient fall to serve as a source of power. This was the reason for the location of the Thomas home adjacent to Crum Creek. At this location for more than a hundred and fifty years the solar energy in this stream was used as a source of power to operate a variety of mills.

Following the example set by his father, Isaac married a girl from an adjacent township—Mary Townsend of Westtown. History was also repeated in that Isaac, who was one of eleven, became the father of a like number of children. The operation of saw- and gristmills afforded him the opportunity to cultivate his talent along mechanical lines. Today, on Crum Creek, just northwest of Bartram's Bridge there still stands an old mill, built of stone, which was a vital factor in the economy of the Thomas family. The date-stone is marked 1774. This indicates that it was built by Isaac Thomas. He had operated a sawmill for many years before this time. This mill was owned by four successive generations of the Thomas family three of whom were named Isaac. Indeed, Isaac the clockmaker had so many descendants bearing his name

that it is frequently a problem to establish the identity of a Chester Countian whose name is Isaac Thomas.

In addition to names, the historian's problems are made more complex by the fact that there was another sawmill, on Crum Creek, only a short distance above Isaac's, which was operated by his uncle, Joseph Thomas. This mill was also on a part of the original Thomas tract purchased in 1697. It passed from Joseph Thomas to his son bearing the same name and was sold by the latter to Isaac's son, Mordecai.

After his marriage in 1745, Isaac Thomas established his home on the family farm. No detailed account of his activities during the next twenty years has come to light, but it appears that, like Isaac the partriarchal ancestor of the Hebrew People, he grew in wisdom and wealth. A glimpse of some of his activities after this period may be inferred by an examination of the following excerpts selected from the tax records of Willistown Township:

		£	S	P
1764	30 Acres Buildings at 20 £		18.	0
	30 Acres clear land in Newtown 6 £		5.	3
	20 Acres Woodland in said town 8 £		2.	5
	A Sawmill 15 £		13.	3
	5 horses, 8 cattle, 13 sheep		9.	0
	A joyner &c. &c.		77.	6
1766	130 Acres & Buildings at £ 16 pr. acre			
	One Sawmill damaged by Fire.			
1768	Joyner & Clockmaker			
1770	130 Acres & Buildings at £ 20			
	3 horses, 5 cattle, 1 Sawmill, A Joyner &c.			
		£	S	P
1774	130 Acres & Buildings at £ 15		13.	6
	4 horses, 5 cattle, 7 sheep		7.	6
	A Sawmill 3 P. Ac.		2.	8
		1	3.	9
1796	Clock & Watchmaker			
1797	163 Acres & Improvements		4.	10
	2 horses, 3 cattle		11.	5
	Clockmaker, Grist & Sawmill		3.	15

The tax lists regularly included the grist- and sawmills while his occupations as a clockmaker and joiner were mentioned only occasionally. The assessed value of the grist- and sawmills increased from 150 pounds in 1781 to 300 pounds in 1791. In land acquisitions, as recorded in deeds, he is frequently referred to as a "joiner" or "joyner."

In his will, dated May 4, 1801 (Will Book 10—305, Register of Wills Office) he made ample provisions for his family and for his wife, Mary. In addition to a small stone house and thirty-nine acres of land, she received 150 pounds cash and "¼ part of the tole on the cornmill during her Natural Life and to Pay no Repairs." The cornmill was willed to his son Isaac, who also received land in both Willistown and Newtown Townships. The sons Enos and Townsend were left considerable acreages. His son Mordecai received a part of the home farm and the "Clock shop tools and Joiner shop tools." To his son Nathan and to each of his three daughters, Phebe Hibberd, Martha Larkin, and Hannah Sharpless, he left substantial sums of money. Townsend and Mordecai were specified to be the executors of their father's estate.

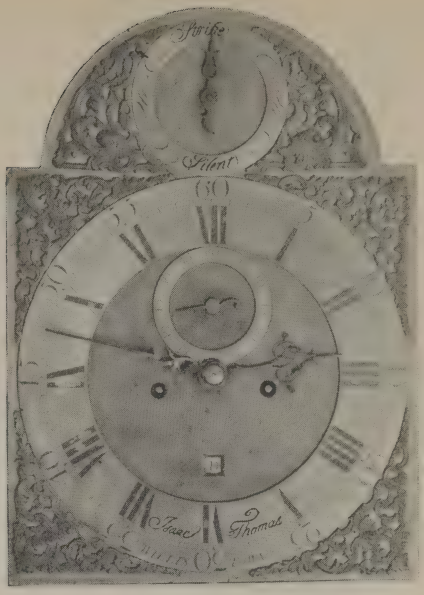
After Isaac's death, an inventory of his goods was taken on March 15, 1802, with Joseph Thomas, Nathan Grubb, and Benjamin Garrett as appraisers, (Papers 4905 Register of Wills Office). The selection of Benjamin Garrett, a contemporary clockmaker, may have been due to his knowledge of the clockmaking business. Among the articles enumerated in the inventory relating to activity as a clockmaker are: "Ten clocks and three cases—$276, Clockshop tools and Joiner shop tools—$140, Surveying Instruments, Chain Desk, and Stove—$32.70."

The records of Goshen, Monthly Meeting are replete with references to Isaac Thomas' active participation in the work of the meeting. For many years, he served as an "Overseer" of Newtown Preparative Meeting, a subordinate part of Goshen Monthly Meeting. On December 7, 1774, the Goshen Monthly Meeting Minutes report "Isaac Thomas and Amos Yarnall appointed to visit such as keep slaves." The inference is that at this time there was active opposition to members of the meeting holding slaves. On numerous occasions, he was appointed to accompany Friends' ministers as they visited other meetings. The Monthly Meeting Minutes of February 5, 1802, record: "Our esteemed friend Isaac Thomas an Elder, a member of Newtown particular Meeting, departed this life the 19th of 1st mo. 1802 in the eighty first year of his age."

Isaac Thomas' Clocks

The first mention of Isaac Thomas' occupation as a clockmaker that has, thus far, been found is in the Willistown tax record for 1768. It seems very probable, however, that he was making cases for clocks before this time. Prior to this period the tax assessors of Chester County seldom listed the minor supplementary

Figures 48, 49: the brass face is marked — Isaac Thomas, WILLIS TOWN. The walnut case is about 92 inches high. This is another design which Isaac Thomas frequently used for his clocks.



occupations of farmers. The 1764 tax record listed Isaac as a "joyner" and as operating a sawmill. Doubtless, these were among his major occupations in addition to the farm.

The photographs of the Isaac Thomas clocks shown in figures 44 to 50 give an indication of his capacity for excellence and diversity as a cabinetmaker. No two of his extant clocks appear to be exactly alike. This is one of the factors which so often lends color, warmth, and individuality to the work of our early craftsmen.

Walnut or cherry are the wood most frequently found in his clock cases. Each of these was readily available, as these trees are indigenous to eastern Pennsylvania. Among the very attractive clocks having a cherry case is one which has been owned by five consecutive generations of the same family. According to tradition, it was made for Captain William Hayman, a neighbor of Isaac Thomas. Captain Hayman's wife was Anne Wayne, the younger sister of General Anthony Wayne. The clock was made from the lumber obtained from a cherry tree which had grown on the Hayman property. The fact that Isaac had a sawmill lends credence to the stories of people taking a walnut or cherry log to him from which he made cases for their clocks. Within a radius of ten miles from the place where he operated his "joyner" and clock shops there are now more than a dozen of his clocks still in service. One of these, much to the psychic satisfaction of its owners, has never

Figure 50: the brass dial is marked — Isaac Thomas, WILLIS TOWN. The sweep second hand and 24 hour dial are unique features. The design and proportions of this clock are unusual. The walnut case is only 46 inches high.

been defiled by keeping "daylight saving time." Indeed, while in the household of these owners it never will descend to such levels but will continue to measure "the Lord's time" as has been its custom.

The fancy wooden finials, the skillfully carved rosettes at the inner ends of the scrolls, and the delicately carved shells found on many of his clocks testify to his dexterity and to his enjoyment of artistry. His cabinet work shows unusual quality and an instinctive feeling for beauty in detail, but the overall proportions of many of his clocks lack symmetry and balance. Only one of his clock cases has been found to be finished in mahogany veneer. This one has elaborately gilded spandrels while the boss, hour band, and the seconds dial are plated with silver.

According to family tradition Goshen Monthly Meeting enjoined Isaac not to make too elaborate or ornate cases as such was unbecoming to Quaker concepts of simplicity. This pressure is suggested as the explanation of his clocks with the facial design

as shown in figures 44 and 47. Such a pattern offers no opportunity for ornate spandrels. However, it appears that he sought to compensate for this artistic shortcoming by giving particular attention to the quality and design of the scroll and finials. Family tradition further claims that the round faced clocks without spandrels were made for the members of his immediate family. As he had eleven children, this would be no small task if each received a clock. Some vindication to this story is indicated from the fact that nearly all of his clocks now owned by his descendants are of this type.

My fourth-great-grandfather Isaac Thomas *seems to have had little concern for the moon. At least, this would appear to be a logical deduction from the fact that of twenty-nine of his clocks now known, not one has a moon wheel. Many of his contemporaries were putting moon wheels on their products. On those of his clocks with a design which could have a moon-wheel, there is either a strike-silent hand or a convex boss. This is illustrated in figures 48 and 49. On several dials the convex boss is silvered and has inscribed upon it—"Isaac Thomas—Willis Town." There was no particular place on the clock dial where his name was inscribed. It may be in the boss, in the middle of the face, as in figures 45 and 47 or at the bottom of the face between and below the Roman numerals V and VII, as in figure 49. On some of the clocks his name is given without the location of his residence—"Willis Town." On two of these the date, 1797, is inscribed just below the name Thomas. At this time, he was seventy-five years old; hence these two specimens would appear to have been among his last productions. That they are dated is of particular interest as they are the only Chester County clocks now known to the writer which have a date inscribed on their face. It is, as yet, not certain whether he put his name on each of his clocks. Obviously, it is not a simple matter to positively identify an unmarked clock as being his product.

Clock faces made of enamelled or painted iron were on the market and in use at least ten years before Isaac Thomas died. Notwithstanding this, he appears to have used only brass dials. The works of his clocks were all made of brass and are assumed to have been imported from England.

Although Isaac did neglect the moon, he was conspicuously date-minded. With but few exceptions, his clocks have a mechan-

* With delight the author learned of this relationship when writing this book

ism to register the days of the month. These are of two general types. One consists of a hand and dial, counterbalancing in size and shape the hand measuring seconds, (figure 47) while the other type consists of a small square or notch as shown in figure 49. Of course, these date mechanisms had to be reset at the beginning of each month.

For his non-Quaker patrons it seems that Isaac was at liberty to make clocks which had fancy spandrel decorations. The spandrels were usually made of lead or brass. They were riveted or bolted in place and represented dolphins, cherubs, or other decorative figures. Very few of the spandrels on his clocks have been lost indicating the thoroughness of his workmanship. Unfortunately, the loss of spandrels is a rather common occurrence. However, it is now possible to have replicas made which so nearly match the original that they are scarcely detectible as replacements.

The so-called "grandmother" clock shown in figure 50 is the only one of its type which has been found. The designation of it as a grandmother clock is, perhaps, open to challenge. This term ordinarily is used to identify a miniature grandfather clock. This particular specimen seriously lacks symmetry and architectural balance, but the good quality of cabinet work partially compensates for these limitations. Among the noteworthy features of this clock are the twenty-four hour face—I to XII and I to XII—the sweep second hand, and "monkey wheel" escapement. Only one of the winding holes, the one on the right, has functional value. It is used for winding the clock while the other is present for the purpose of giving a balanced effect. Thus, this clock has no striking mechanism, and moves quietly like many grandmothers of a century ago, who, in addition to being quiet, were sometimes on duty twenty-four hours a day. The face, which is silvered brass, has inscribed on it "Isaac Thomas WILLIS TOWN."

The clock shown in figures 46 and 47 is reported to have been given to the grandfather of the present owner about 1840. It was purchased at this time for $7.50 from a man living in Lionville, Chester County. The owner, having joined the Mormans, decided to go to Utah and was not in a position to take the clock with him. The purchaser gave it to his son as a palliative because the son was not entirely reconciled with his father's second marriage. It is to be hoped that the gift of the clock healed the breach between father and son. In any event, the clock, like so many specimens of Isaac's skill, has been and still is a greatly cherished piece of family furniture.

Some Thomas Genealogy

PETER THOMAS

appears to have come to Pennsylvania with the Welsh Quakers soon after William Penn obtained his charter. He is listed as having been present in the Court held at Chester on August 6, 1685. He and Sarah Stedman were married on April 15, 1688. For a few years after this date they were members of Haverford Monthly Meeting. A deed dated, August 4, 1697, indicated that Peter purchased 528 acres of land located in Chester County adjacent to Crum Creek. Soon after this purchase, he settled on a part of this property which was in Willistown Township. This particular property was owned for several generations by his descendants. In fact, land in this township is still owned by Thomases who are direct descendants of the immigrant, Peter. After his death, which occurred on April 5, 1722, Peter was buried in the Goshen Friends Meeting Grave Yard; he and his family being members of this meeting. Peter and Sarah Thomas were the parents of the following children: Lydia, Peter, Jacob, and Joseph. Of these

PETER THOMAS

located on a portion of his father's land along Crum Creek. In April 1711, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Goodwin. The Goodwin family had come from Cardiganshire, Wales, and settled in Edgmont Township about 1708. Peter and Elizabeth Thomas had the following children: Jacob, Sarah, Peter, John, Thomas, Isaac, Elizabeth, Mary, Rachel, James, and Lydia. Of these

ISAAC THOMAS

was born on April 21, 1721. He, in turn, established his home on part of the family property on the west side of Crum Creek. In addition to the farm, he operated a grist mill, a saw mill, worked as a surveyor, as a joiner and was Chester County's most prolific clockmaker. On March 15, 1745, he and Mary Townsend, of Westtown, were married at Birmingham Meeting. Their children were: Phebe, Enos, Nathan, Hannah, Isaac, Mary, Jonathan, Townsend, Thomas, Martha, and Mordecai. Of these

MORDECAI THOMAS

was born on July 21, 1767. He inherited a part of the ancestral property on Crum Creek. In addition to the farm, he operated several mills, and for a time followed his father's trade of cabinetmaker and clockmaker. On October 20, 1796, he married Lydia Hoopes, daughter of Ezra and Ann Hoopes of Westtown. Their children were: Isaac, Ezra, Emmor, George, Jesse, Hoopes, Mary Ann, Lydia, and Mordecai H. A brother of Mordecai

ENOS THOMAS

inherited a one hundred acre farm in Goshen Township from his father. While not recorded as a clockmaker, Enos repaired clocks, was a cabinetmaker, surveyor, farmer and also operated a sawmill. His sister, Phebe, married Caleb Hibberd of Willistown. A son of this couple.

CALEB HIBBARD

was both a cabinetmaker and a clockmaker. He lived in Willistown Township during the early part of his life, migrating from Chester County to Ohio in 1818.

DR. ISAAC THOMAS

the oldest child of Mordecai and Lydia Thomas and a grandson of Isaac, the clockmaker, exercised the family talent for mechanical dexterity as a surgeon. Between 1820 and 1879, in addition to his medical practice, he was an active participant in the scientific and public affairs of West Chester. He served as a Director in the National Bank of Chester County for forty years. He was a Director in the West Chester Railroad and was one of the fifteen physicians who established the Chester County Medical Society in 1828. His home on east Gay Street, where the Temple Printing Plant is now located, was a familiar land mark for over half a century. A grandfather clock, made by the physician's grandfather, Isaac, presided over this household for several decades. This clock is still in the family and, like many others, has migrated with the movements of its owners. It returned to West Chester some years ago after a sojourn in Philadelphia. Its present owner is the third great-grandchild of its maker.

Figures 51, 52: the enamelled dial is marked — MORDECAI THOMAS, WILLIS TOWN. The walnut case is 94 inches high. It has excellent symmetry and balance. Inlay is used with artistic taste on the base, waist, and hood.

MORDECAI THOMAS, A VERSATILE FARMER

It would be expected that some of the seven sons of Isaac Thomas would follow their father's occupations as farmer, cabinetmaker, miller, surveyor, and clockmaker. As the older sons grew up and established their own homes, it was the youngest, Mordecai, who remained on the home farm and followed most closely in the father's footsteps. In addition to the operation of his father's farm and his work as a cabinetmaker, Mordecai purchased a sawmill. According to the deed, (Deed Book R-2-41) under date of April 15, 1796, Mordecai Thomas "Joiner" purchased a sawmill and sixteen acres of land for 150 pounds from his cousin, Joseph Thomas and Mary, his wife. This property was located along Crum Creek adjacent to Isaac Thomas' land and just above Isaac's mills. At this time Mordecai's brother, Isaac, Jr., was operating the gristmill belonging to their father. However, it is not certain who was running Isaac Thomas' sawmill at this time. It is a rather unusual phenomenon to find two sawmills within a distance of a half mile of each other operated by members of the same family. According to the tax lists this situation had been going on for more than a decade.

On October 20, 1796, when he was twenty-nine years old, and well established in business, Mordecai married Lydia Hoopes of

Westtown Township. Both his father and his grandfather had followed this pattern of life—that of marrying a girl from an adjacent township—with conspicuous success. Lydia Hoopes was one of a family of ten children while Mordecai was one of eleven. They perpetuated family tradition with ten children. Inheritance and conviction were also continued, as Mordecai and Lydia were active participants in the affairs of Goshen Monthly Meeting.

An examination of the Willistown Township tax records shows that Mordecai was working as a farmer and as a cabinetmaker, or joiner, between 1790 and 1800. A few years before the latter date he had acquired the sawmill mentioned above. In 1801, the tax assessment for him was:

120 acres at 11	$1320
Buildings	400
Saw Mill	100
2 horses at 30	60
3 cattle at 10	30
Cabinet maker	40

His county tax on this property amounted to only $5.75. Most of the acreage listed was his father's farm, the taxes of which he was paying, at this time. After his father's death, which occurred in 1802, Mordecai inherited a considerable part of the farm on which he was living as well as the clock shop and joiner shop which he had shared with his father. The tax record for 1803 indicates that he then owned one hundred acres assessed at "$16 per acre, Buildings at $525, Saw Mill at $250, 4 Horses at $30 each 4 cows at $10 each and Trade at $80." The tax assessments indicate that he continuously operated a sawmill from 1800 until the time of his death in 1837. To keep pace with his expanding family he expanded his business activities. This is indicated in the following advertisement which appeared in the *Chester and Delaware Federalist*, a county newspaper, under date of May 23, 1810:

Wool Carding

The Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has erected a new machine for Carding Wool into Rolls at his Clover Mill in Willistown township, Chester County, where he promises that strict attention shall be paid to the business, and will warrant the work shall be well done. It is recommended to pick and grease the wool previous to bringing it to the machine—price ten cents per pound. Wool left at the sign of the President, on the State road, or at Grubb's mill, will be carefully attended to and returned into rolls on the Fifth day of each week.

MORDECAI THOMAS

N.B. Those who wish the subscriber to pick and grease the wool, by sending a pound of clean grease to ten pounds of wool, may have it attended to. M.T.

Advertisements similar to the above quotation appeared in various county newspapers during the month of May between 1810 and

1830. Thus, his advertising appeared just after the farmers had shorn their sheep. Occasionally, he would call attention to the fact that "this season he has new cards of superior quality."

An increase in the volume and evaluation of his business is evident in the tax assessment (this was a period of inflation)for 1818 which reads as follows:

115 Acres, at $75	$8625
Buildings	1150
Tenant House & Weaver Shop	100
Saw Mill, Clover Mill, & Carding Mill	1200
7 horses at $50	350
8 cattle at $15	120

A comparison of these figures with those listed for 1801 shows that Mordecai's business had materially expanded and that the value of land had greatly increased. Such prosperity was needed with a family of seven sons and three daughters. It calls for but little imagination to realize that the farm, the various mills, and the carding machine afforded ample opportunities for these growing children to learn how to work. The oldest son, Isaac, was sent to the noted school in Montgomery County operated by Joshua Hoopes. After this he attended the West Chester Academy. He obtained his M.D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania on April 16, 1820. Dr. Isaac's accomplishments have already been cited.

Mordecai and Lydia Thomas owned a ninty-eight acre farm in West Fallowfield Township which they sold in 1831 (Deed Book D-4-429). They had other investments in this vicinity as Mordecai had a financial interest in a general store in Cochranville. Mr. Lloyd was his partner, while Mordecai's son, Emmor, worked here and later became a partner. Emmor's brother, George, had a part in this work for a time. Unfortunately, this large mercantile business was ruined by the panic of 1837. Emmor Thomas found himself deeply in debt with almost no tangible assets. He went West to the Mississippi River and became the commander of a vessel handling freight. Later, he was captain of a similar vessel (which was owned by his uncle, Caleb James) and carried freight on the Muskingum River. After some years of intense industry and thrift, Emmor returned to Chester County and fully repaid his creditors. His integrity and energy in completely fulfilling financial obligations, which were not legally binding, won for him many friendships and the admiration of his contemporaries. As so often happened in the Thomas family, he named his first son, Isaac.

Mordecai Thomas died on May 7, 1837, a few months before his seventieth birthday. His three sons, Ezra, George, and Emmor were appointed administrators of his estate. The following articles selected from the inventory of his estate (Papers 9578) are illustrative of some of his interests:

Eight Day Clock	$ 60.00
24 hour clock	5.00
2 pewter plates & watch tools	3.00
Looms & tackel	4.00
Spinning Jenney	5.00
Timber wheels	2.00
Carding Machines etc.	40.00
2 turning lathes	2.00
Sundries, joiner tools etc.	15.00
A Kiln of lime Stone	75.00
Cash in house	147.93
6 horses, 17 cows, 1 bull, 11 hogs & 11 shoats etc.	
Total valuation of personal property	$2,699.09

Following Mordecai's death, the home farm was sold to Israel L. Bartram, husband of Mary Ann, oldest daughter of Mordecai (Deed Book P-4-208, 212). Thus, this particular land which had been owned by members of the Thomas family since 1697 now passed into another name. The old covered bridge over Crum Creek, once a favorite scene for artists, and the Thomas mills nearby are now relics of the past. However, the bridge is still known as Bartram's. Three generations of local clockmakers frequently crossed Crum Creek at this location in bygone days.

Mordecai's Clocks

An expectancy of inherited and cultivated dexterity in woodworking is a logical anticipation for the youngest son of Isaac Thomas. Mordecai abundantly fulfilled this expectation in the beauty and charm of his work. Four clocks bearing his name have been located. The photographs shown in figures 51 and 52 are visual proof for this statement.

His clock cases show a sense of balance, a symmetry, and proportion of line which were not characteristic of his father's work; Mordecai's use of inlay combines simplicity and delicacy with especially attractive effects. Each of the four clocks have enamelled faces marked—"MORDECAI THOMAS—WILLISTOWN." In addition to this, two of these faces have added "Chester County." Only one of them has a moon dial, which perhaps, is a continuation of the Thomas indifference for this member of our solar system.

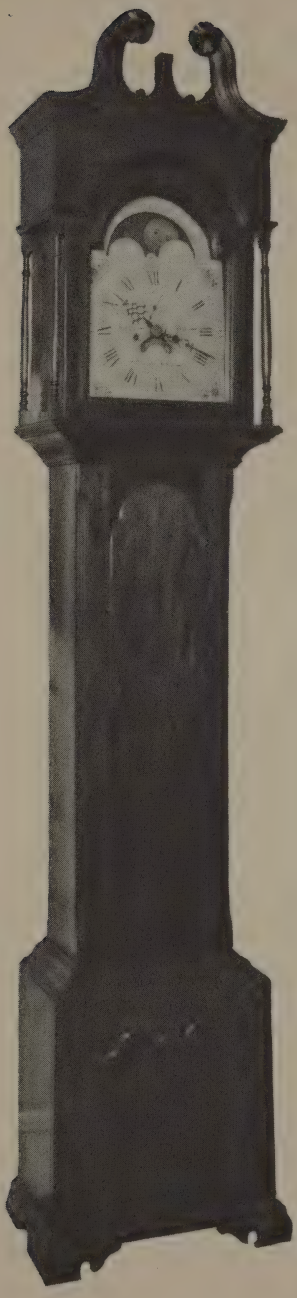
The cases of these clocks are made either of native red walnut or of mahogany. Three of them have urn-shaped finials similar to those depicted in the accompanying picture. The other has brass finials which are not likely the originals. The case having these finials has delicately carved filigree work in the broken arch of the hood and is now well over eight feet tall. At some time, part of the top has been cut off because of a low ceiling.

Inside the cases of one of these clocks is written—"Cleaned by John Pittman, Dec. 8, 1821" and in another "Cleaned by John Pittman in 1812." These dates and other considerations lead to the conclusion that Mordecai's clockmaking activities terminated before 1820. Because his nephew, Caleb Hibbard, was making clocks in the Willistown area between 1812 and 1818, it seems likely that most of Mordecai's time was devoted to his many other interests.

If one were asked to evaluate our county's cabinetmakers from the view point of the elegance of their extant clock cases, the contemporaries Mordecai Thomas, Benjamin Garrett, and Thomas Ogden would be high on the list.

DAVID UNDERWOOD

In the Day Book of John Graves, Esq., West Chester Stocking Weaver, under date of June 11, 1793, among the names of those who had ordered stockings is found "David Underwood, Clockmaker." The tax records indicate that David was a resident of Goshen Township between 1796 and 1801. His occupation is specified as "watchmaker" during these years. His relationship to our county's citizens who were concerned with the making and maintenance of time measuring mechanisms is of lesser importance.



Figures 53, 54: the enamelled face is marked—JOHN WAY, WAGGON TOWN. The walnut case is 96 inches high. The finials are missing.

JOHN WAY, CLOCKMAKER OF WAGGON TOWN

John Way was born on November 17, 1766. His early years were spent in his parents' home at The Sign of the Waggon. In 1794, John petitioned the county court for a license to succeed his father in operating the tavern. He did this for a few years but business was rapidly declining due to the opening of the new turnpike. In the tax records of West Caln Township, John is designated as "Tavern Keeper" in 1795; during the following two years his occupation was listed as "Watch & Clockmaker."

That John was not a Friend is evident in the Minutes of Bradford Monthly Meeting of October 14, 1796. Ann, daughter of Moses and Mary Vickers Coates, was "complained of for marrying out and not a member." Ann's offense was that she had married John Way. This marriage and changing conditions on the Kings Highway made a change in John's plans. It was, however, during the years of his residence at Wagontown that he followed the trade of clockmaking. In 1798, he petitioned the court for a license to keep a tavern in what is now Coatesville. His petition reads as follows:

> "have build a commodius house near the Turnpike road; at the gate near the Bridge over the west branch of Brandywine Creek where there is great need of a publick house of Entertainment for Travelers; there being ten miles of said road without any Tavern to Accomodate them."

The petition was granted. To implement this effort Moses Coates and his wife Mary, by deed of December 31, 1799, conveyed the Coates Inn on the north-east corner of First Avenue and the Lincoln Highway to John and Ann Way. This location in later years was known as the Speakman House. John and Ann remained here for only a few years. In 1801, they conveyed the property to Abraham Kendig, an Inn Keeper of Lancaster Township, Lancaster County.

John Way moved so frequently that it has not been easy to follow his peregrinations. Applications for tavern licenses indicate he kept Chandler's Tavern in Chester County on the Lancaster-Newport Pike. Ashmead's *History of Delaware County* says that John Way kept tavern at the old Chad's Ford Inn between 1807 and 1810. In seeking a license here John gave as one of the reasons for a public house that "the Brandywine Creek by the present way of crossing is often impassible from the frequent great freshets therein."

According to the *Coates Genealogy,* John and Ann Way had the following children: Benjamin, Moses and John (twins), Matilda, and Joseph. Where John spent his later years is uncertain. There were several citizens of Chester County with the name John Way during the middle of the last century. One of them died in Kennett Township in 1848.

Way Clocks

In June 1926, an inquiry was published in *The Magazine Antiques* inquiring whether anyone could establish the identity of John Way, of Waggon Town. The occasion of the inquiry was a grandfather clock which has inscribed on its face "JOHN WAY, WAGGON TOWN." Eighteen years after the query pertaining to John Way was published an adequate answer appeared in the columns of the same magazine. Two clocks have been located each of which is marked as indicated above. As John Way left Wagontown in 1798, these instruments are at least one hundred and forty-five years old. One of them was in the vicinity of Coatesville until recent years. The other, whose picture is shown in figure 53 and 54, has been in the same family for four generations. At one period this clock was taken to Ohio by its owner. When the family returned to eastern Pennsylvania, the John Way timepiece was brought back, being one of their prized possessions. Both of the Way clocks are good timekeepers and have very attractive walnut cases. The faces are enamelled iron, the movements of the eight-day type, and each of them have moon wheels.

The clock which migrated to Ohio and back has lost its finials while the other one has very delicately carved ones. Each of these clocks is about eight feet high and exhibits well-balanced proportions. In view of the fact that John Way was not known as a cabinetmaker, it seems likely that he had someone, talented in this line, to make the cases for him. The two cases are of somewhat different design; one having grooved chamfered columns and the other grooved quarter columns on the waists.

The evidence presented herewith indicates that John Way was a typical Chester County citizen of his generation. His role as a clockmaker was a minor yet significant one.

Family Background

ROBERT WAY

is alleged to have been the first of the family bearing this name to come to Pennsylvania. He emigrated from England with the great influx of those who were attracted by Penn's promises of an abundant life in the new province. Robert was a witness at the session of Chester County Court held at Chester in October 1686. Some years after this he is recorded as the owner of one hundred and fifty acres of land along the Brandywine in Kennett (now Pennsbury) Township. He married Hannah, daughter of Francis and Elizabeth Hickman, who had come from England and settled in Chester County with her family. Extant records indicate that Robert died in 1725. He and Hannah had the following children: John, Robert, Joseph, Jacob, Elizabeth, Francis, Caleb, Joshua, Benjamin, and, perhaps, James. There are certain discrepancies in the records of the family as presented in the Hickman, the Coates, and the Hannum Genealogies.

JOHN WAY

son of Robert and Hannah, was born on September 15, 1694. He married Ann Hannum whose family lived in Concord Township, Chester County (now Delaware County). John and Ann are variously reported as having thirteen or fourteen children. Among them were: James, Joseph, Caleb, William, John, Phebe, Mary, and Rebecca.

JAMES WAY

a grandson (or son) of the immigrant Robert, worked as a blacksmith in Thornbury Township for several years. On April 8, 1738, he married Mary Kerlin. At the August 1742 session of court in Chester County, James Way presented a petition signed by twenty-nine men in which he sought a license to keep a tavern on the Old Lancaster Road. This road from Philadelphia to Lancaster was also known as the Kings Highway. The location of the tavern was in West Caln Township near the present village of Wagontown. For seventeen years James kept this tavern where he ministered to the temporal wants of man and beast. In Powell's Journal of 1754, which is quoted in Watson's Annals of Philadelphia Volume II, page 83, reference is made to stopping at "The Wagon," a tavern kept by James Way. The Chester County Tavern License Papers between 1742 and 1798 give a detailed record of those who operated the then important hostelry at "The Wagon." In its later years the spelling was Waggon and the name "The Sign of the Waggon."

James and May Way had only one child, a son who died at an early age. After James' death in 1759 the tavern was operated by John Kerlin for three years. Perhaps he was a relative of Mary Kerlin Way. In 1763,

CALEB WAY

applied for a license to operate this tavern. Caleb was either a nephew or a younger brother of James. He was born on November 30, 1732. He married Rebecca Mendenhall at Old Swedes Church, in Wilmington, Delaware, on November 27, 1762. Soon thereafter Caleb and Rebecca established their home at Wagon-

town. For some years after this period the license applications were signed "Caleb Way, Jun." This may have been to differentiate this Caleb from his uncle who had the same name. The Sign of the Waggon was thirty-eight miles from Philadelphia and twenty-five from Lancaster. Until the advent of the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike in 1794, Caleb Way's "public house of Entertainment at the Sign of the Waggon in West Caln" was a place of considerable importance. The new Lancaster Turnpike of 1794 was located some three miles south of Wagontown and left this village, as well as many others, to decline in importance and trade.

In addition to the tavern Caleb operated a hatters shop and owned a considerable acreage of land in West Caln. He needed income since there were eleven children in his family. When he died, in 1812, he left, Will Book 11-487, his wife Rebecca, "the use of the clock during her lifetime." The query arises as to whether their son, John the clockmaker, had made this instrument. To his son Jacob, Caleb willed ninety acres, to son James he left his "tenement & hatters shop." To John he left only ten dollars "he being already advance with a full Sons share." To son William was left "Forty pounds but if intemperate and make bad use of and waste his money then he is to be paid Twenty pounds." Did the tavern environment of The Waggon prove to be an unfortunate sociological one for William? To West Caln Meeting Caleb left forty dollars. This indicates that he may have been a member or attender of this meeting. His son John, as will appear later, was not a Friend.

Caleb Way's son, Caleb Junior, is noteworthy in Chester County history as the grandfather of Bayard Taylor, the well-known and talented author, poet, and diplomat. After the death of his first wife Caleb Jr. went to Maytown, Lancaster County, where he married a widow named Magdalene Gilbough, daughter of Frederick Bauer. Rebecca Way, the daughter of Caleb and Madgalene, married Joseph Taylor, a prosperous farmer of Kennett Square. Into this family was born the illustrious Bayard Taylor.

DAVID WILLIAMS

The East Caln Township tax lists of 1795 recorded the name of David Williams, "alias Mahedegrow, Clockmaker." His work at this trade was of short duration. For some years after this date he operated a farm along Buck Run in East Fallowfield Township.

Half-way up the stairs it stands
And points and beckons with its hands
Like a monk, who under his cloak,
Crosses himself, and sighs alas!
With sorrowful voice to all who pass,—
"Forever-never!
Never-forever!"

From "The Old Clock on the Stairs"
LONGFELLOW

Figure 55: the enamelled dial is marked —A. YARNALL. The cherry case is 96 inches high and is very attractive.

ALLEN YARNALL, WILLISTOWN'S LAST CLOCKMAKER

Willistown was preeminent among Chester County townships for the number and activity of its clockmakers. The work of Isaac Thomas, of his son, Mordecai Thomas, and of Isaac's grandson, Caleb Hibbard, has already been described. Coming after the last of these men had given up clockmaking, Allen Yarnall sought to revive the business and in the effort became the last Willistown artisan to follow this trade. Allen was born in 1803, in this township where his parents, Moses and Sarah (Hall) had been married in the local meeting house on April 24, 1788. Moses was the son of Enoch and the grandson of Moses Yarnall each of whom had lived in this area. The great-great-grandfather of Allen, Francis Yarnall, emigrated from England in 1682, and died in Willistown Township in 1721.

The township records for 1823 listed Allen Yarnall as a "Single Freeman." It seems highly probable that he may have served some time in learning the clockmaking business during his late childhood with either Mordecai Thomas or with Caleb Hibbard. In any event, he announced his entry into business in the May 25, 1825 issue of the West Chester *Village Record* as follows:

ALLEN YARNALL
CLOCK & WATCH MAKER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the above business in Sugartown . . . . where he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a liberal share of public patronage, He has on hand an assortment of

Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Silver Thimbles,
Breast Pins, Finger Rings, &c, &c,

which he will dispose of at a very low rate of cash.

N.B. Second handed watches for sale. New Clocks and watches furnished at the shortest notice. Work warranted.
May 25 44

Notwithstanding the hopeful flavor of the above advertisement, Allen's business did not flourish. By 1825, the heyday of clockmaking in Chester County was over; the homes around Sugartown, a hamlet in Willistown Township, had already been well supplied with clocks by Allen's predecessors. Finding trade dull he sought to enlarge the scope of his activities by promoting a lottery. These efforts violated the economic tenets of his church. Accordingly, on May 31, 1826, Goshen Monthly Meeting Minutes report that Allen was "disowned" "for promoting a lottery."

Tax records indicate that he moved to West Chester in either 1828 or the following year. About this time he married Susanna—. The West Chester tax record of 1829 lists him as a "watchmaker."

This designation of his occupation continued until his death which occurred three years later. According to Deed Book 4-403, on March 17, 1831, "Joshua Gibbons and wife of West Chester" sold to "Allen Yarnall of Borough aforesaid Silversmith" a log tenement and lot located on the east side of Walnut Street between Gay and Market Streets for five hundred dollars. It seems likely that the Yarnall family had been residing at this location before the date of purchase. Some weeks before Allen's death he sold a part of his property to Garrett Patterson (Deed Book F-4-10) and the remainder to his uncle, Thomas Hall (Deed Book F-4-117). In the latter deed Allen is designated as "Clock & Watch Maker." His death which occurred on June 12, 1832, was reported in the June 20 issue of the *Village Record:*

> Died in this borough, on the 12th instant Mr. Allen Yarnall, Silversmith, aged about 28 years. He had long suffered with a pulmonary affection and left a widow and two children to lament the departure of their earthly protector.

Evidence as to his business activities is shown in the inventory of his goods (Papers 8837—Register of Wills Office) as follows:

One Eight day Time Piece	$ 14.00
One Clock Case and Dial	15.00
1 Eight day time piece case	2.00
1 Clock bracket	.50
2 new silver watches	20.00
4 seconded silver watches	6.00
1 Copper	1.00
3 fine gilt watch chains & seals	10.00
4 Brass chains	1.00
various jewelry items	
1 lot watch hands	2.50
11 Gold hands	2.50
1 Doz. Case springs	1.00
1 Chest of Jewelry & Contents	25.00
15 Doz patent watch glasses	12.00
18 Doz plain watch glasses	6.75
1 powder flask	.25
1 set of chamfering tools	4.00
	$309.07½

Appraisers: Eber Worthington
Joseph Cave

The selection of Joseph Cave as an appraiser was a logical choice since he was engaged in the same business as that followed by Allen Yarnall.

One tall clock having the name "A. Yarnall" on its face has been located. The accompanying photograph, figure 55, shows it to be a very attractive specimen. Of added interest is the fact that

today this clock graces the hall-way in a fine old farm house located a mile and a half east of Sugartown. Both the farm and the clock have been owned by several generations of the same family. The case of this clock is of cherry and exhibits cabinet work indicative of the best traditions of Willistown Township.

Meanwhile the years draw up their gay battalions
And wait upon the battlements of time.

From JOHN FRENCH WILSON'S
"Those Intimations of a Vaster Yearning."

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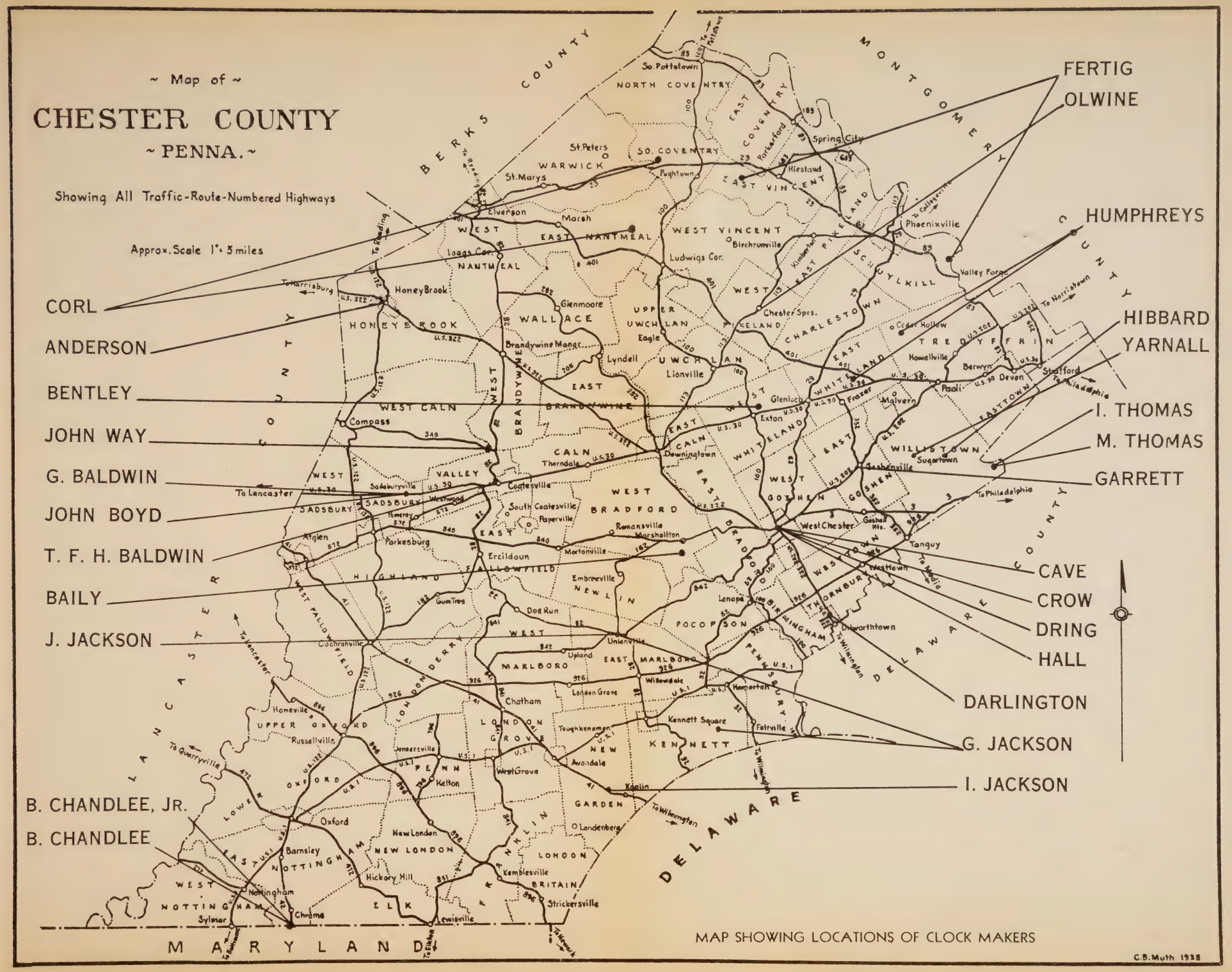
~ Map of ~
CHESTER COUNTY
~ PENNA. ~
Showing All Traffic-Route-Numbered Highways
Approx. Scale 1" = 5 miles
FERTIG
OLWINE
HUMPHREYS
HIBBARD
YARNALL
I. THOMAS
M. THOMAS
GARRETT
CAVE
CROW
DRING
HALL
DARLINGTON
G. JACKSON
I. JACKSON
CORL
ANDERSON
BENTLEY
JOHN WAY
G. BALDWIN
JOHN BOYD
T. F. H. BALDWIN
BAILY
J. JACKSON
B. CHANDLEE, JR.
B. CHANDLEE
BERKS COUNTY
MONTGOMERY COUNTY
LANCASTER COUNTY
DELAWARE COUNTY
DELAWARE
MARYLAND
So. Pottstown
NORTH COVENTRY
EAST COVENTRY
SO. COVENTRY
Pughtown
Parkerford
Spring City
WARWICK
St. Peters
St. Marys
Elverson
Marsh
WEST NANTMEAL
EAST NANTMEAL
Loags Cor.
NANTMEAL
WEST VINCENT
EAST VINCENT
Ludwigs Cor.
Birchrunville
Kimberton
Phoenixville
Valley Forge
EAST PIKELAND
SCHUYLKILL
To Reading
To Harrisburg
To Norristown
To Collegeville
HONEYBROOK
Honey Brook
Glenmoore
WALLACE
UPPER UWCHLAN
Eagle
Lyndell
Lionville
WEST UWCHLAN
Chester Spgs.
PIKELAND
CHARLESTOWN
Cedar Hollow
TREDYFFRIN
Howellville
Berwyn
Devon
Strafford
To Philadelphia
WEST CALN
Compass
WEST BRANDYWINE
EAST BRANDYWINE
Glenloch
Exton
Fraser
Malvern
Paoli
WHITELAND
EAST WHITELAND
EASTTOWN
CALN
Thorndale
Downingtown
WILLISTOWN
Sugartown
Easttown
To Lancaster
Sadsburyville
WEST VALLEY
SADSBURY
Westwood
Coatesville
South Coatesville
Paperville
WEST BRADFORD
EAST BRADFORD
Romansville
Marshallton
West Chester
Goshen Hts.
GOSHEN
To Philadelphia
Parkesburg
Atglen
Ercildoun
Martonville
HIGHLAND
FALLOWFIELD
Embreeville
NEWLIN
Tanguy
WESTTOWN
Westtown
To Media
Gum Tree
Doe Run
Lenape
POCOPSON
THORNBURY
Brinton
Birmingham
Dilworthtown
To Wilmington
Cochranville
WEST MARLBORO
Unionville
Upland
EAST MARLBORO
Willowdale
Hamorton
PENNSBURY
To Media
To Lancaster
To Quarryville
Homeville
UPPER OXFORD
Russellville
LONDONDERRY
Chatham
London Grove
LONDON GROVE
Toughkenamon
Kennett Square
Fairville
KENNETT
Jamesville
PENN
Kelton
West Grove
Avondale
NEW GARDEN
Kaolin
To Wilmington
LOWER OXFORD
Oxford
New London
NEW LONDON
Landenberg
LONDON BRITAIN
Barnsley
EAST NOTTINGHAM
Hickory Hill
Kemblesville
Nottingham
WEST NOTTINGHAM
ELK
Chrome
Lewisville
Strickersville
Sylmar
To Elkton
To Newark
MAP SHOWING LOCATIONS OF CLOCK MAKERS
C.B. Muth 1938